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THE VICARIOUS PERSPECTIVE.

THE controlling authorities of the current exhibition of English Architecture in Paris have initiated an interesting movement by suggesting or insisting that the names of the draughtsmen, as well as those of the designers, should be attached to the perspective drawings exhibited. This is an act of justice—which, like all acts of justice, should be welcomed for its own sake—and we join in the welcome; for this graceful attention to a class of most accomplished artists not only gives recognition where recognition is due, but raises a question of artistic ethics which is at least one of considerable interest. The few members of the general public who from time to time find their way into the Architectural-room of the Royal Academy must sometimes receive a shock at the discovery—to which they may have been led by a signature or by the inner knowledge of some architectural kinsman—that many, perhaps most, of the admitted drawings have been executed throughout by men whose names do not appear in the catalogue. Their amazement will perhaps go further when they realise that this differentiation between designer and executant is associated more with those architects whose names are well known to the public than with the younger aspirants whose fame is still in the future. Possibly this fact will, besides increasing the amazement, also increase the shock, as it may seem to the uninitiated mind to suggest that our best-known architects may, after all, be very far from deserving their reputation, or at least may be careless as to the authenticity of the work on which their personal reputation is based.

The truth, of course, is that composition and pictorial draughtsmanship, though kindred arts, are not identical, and that the standard which governs the selection of the works exhibited is—or generally is—design, not display. It is, let us grant, a fact that there are some first-rate producers of refined architecture whose powers of representation are not by any means equal to their skill in composition; it is also true, though in a less degree, that a very attractive picture can be made of a second-best design, particularly if the draughtsman engaged has the skill and audacity to suggest improvements on the elevations submitted to him as the raw material from which his water-colour poem is to be evolved. But it must never be forgotten that among the men whose works are habitually exhibited under the handiwork of others are artists whose personal powers of draughtsmanship are of a high order.

If it were to be decreed that for one year the drawings selected for the Architectural-room were to be exclusively autographic, the general public—and the architectural public—would probably be astonished and delighted at the vigorous work which would proceed from those prime favourites who, under the present system, are represented year after year by the craftsmanship of others—generally of their juniors.

But that such a decree should be made a permanent decree would, we are assured, be a misfortune. A few minutes' reflection will make it clear that there are very good reasons why an architect of distinction should not be called upon to devote his energies to the production of perspective drawings or even of decorative sciographic elevations.

A first-rate architect is generally, by the natural laws of selection, a busy man. This means not merely that his time is full, but that as a matter of conscience he owes to the execution of his work (that is to his buildings rather than his drawings) all the time which he can possibly spare from the leisure which in many cases consists of little more than the necessary hours of sleep. That this devotion to work should result in an abstinence from exhibition on the part of our greater architects, and a consequent prominence in the exhibition world of those only whose leisure is greater than their opportunities of production, would be no legitimate stimulus to architectural progress. The late Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., was one of the few busy architects who never exhibited a drawing which had not got the touch of his own hand upon it. Even he very seldom set the drawings up himself; they were usually, as a matter of fact, drawn in his own office and inked in with brown ink. His personal work was the colouring and the drawing in of all accessories and surroundings.

Being not merely an accomplished landscape artist, but a colourist of remarkable certainty and almost incredible speed in execution, this work took him less time than most men would spend upon it. Even so the difficulty of retiring from his routine of practice for a sufficient number of daylight hours to complete the yearly task was often very great, and this difficulty, which is partly one of conscience, can hardly in his case have been lessened by the fact that working in water-colour was the principal occupation of his leisure—in fact, a pastime like billiards or golf.

There is no doubt that the execution or partial execution of even one large drawing in colour, wash or line, if it is to be completed in a manner worthy of the reputation of a first-class designer, involves an expenditure of time and energy which a man of crowded life and multitudinous obligations finds it next to impossible to afford. The better artist he is himself the less likely is he to be satisfied with the result that his short available leisure can supply.

But there is another argument in favour of the toleration of the vicarious perspective—an argument from the other side, from the perspective artist's point of view. When we talk of the progress of architecture—a ridiculous term, for "maintenance" would be good enough—we are concerned not merely nor chiefly with the promotion of the art of individuals, but with the general keeping alive among our nation of a flame which is as old as civilisation. Probably the intimate contact of one architect with another is as potent a force as any other for the nourishment of that flame; and the academic co-operation which is brought about by the union of the best draughtsmen with the best designers is, without doubt, a sign not that there is "something rotten in the State," but, on the contrary, that there is something very much alive and abundantly capable of handing on its vitality. Architects still happily retain their ancient name; that name is Greek, it is Roman, it is European, and the word means still, as it meant in Athens, "master-craftsman." In other words, the perspective artist may as legitimately be one of the craftsmen of whom the architect is master as may the decorative sculptor or the maker of stained-glass windows. In this connection we propose to publish shortly an article on the relation of the architect to his own staff. But in the meanwhile it may be pointed out to the unarchitectural public that, if this relationship of architect to perspective artist be thought to be anomalous, an illustration from the world of music will make it plain that it is at least not without parallel. The architect is a composer. Generally, but not necessarily, he is also a conductor; that is to say, he is usually privileged to control an orchestral performance of his work—in other words, to carry it out in brick and stone. But if death, for example, calls him away just when the composition is complete in score (plan, section, elevation, and specification) another musician would take up his baton. The perspective artist is not a conductor in this sense; he does not handle the big band. He does not give a performance in full terms of wind, string, and percussion, but he effects a rendering translated, let us say, into the language of the pianoforte.

We welcome, therefore, the proposal that the perspective artist should have the chance to put his name to his work. Good craft is always worthy not merely of pay but of recognition, but, in doing so, we trust that any steps that may be taken in future to extend this recognition will result rather in a development than a diminution of the healthy co-operation which now prevails between architects and their talented interpreters. If our architecture is, as we believe, a school of architecture and a good school, too, there is no better way of consolidating the academic genius than the present happy system of uniting separate artists with the work of our leaders.

IMAGINATION AND FANCY.

WHEN Leigh Hunt in 1845 chose this title for one of his most charming books he proclaims:—"Imagination belongs to tragedy or the serious muse; Fancy to the comic. The one chases butterflies, while her sister takes flight with angels. Fancy is the genius of whatever is quaint and light, showy and capricious; Imagination looks out among the stars and is busied with spiritual affinities and the mysteries of the universe." And this is not true of poetry alone, of which he speaks. Where can we find Imagination—serious, spiritual, mysterious—better than in some great dome pierced with a shaft of light or among the clustering columns of a Gothic cathedral? Where should angels take flight save from the carvings of Rheims, or saints look out among the stars save in the dim religious light of the studious cloister?

Fancy, too, has her place in architecture; she inspires the grotesques of the Winchester Misereres and the grimmer jests of the gargoyles on Notre Dame; she plays among the fretwork of Gothic, becoming Renaissance in the chantry of Bishop West at Ely, and inspires the Tower of the Five Orders at the Bodleian, as she creates the cupid frescoes at Pompeii and the "School of Raphael" at the Vatican—those charming grotesques which take their name from the Grotte, more truly the Baths, of Titus. Hers is not the greatest art; the grand style is beyond her reach or her desire, but in her own realm she is supreme, whether she suggests the peeping lizards to the sculptor of the Ara Pacis or guides the plasterer's tool in the friezes of the Taj Mahal.

But as the corruption of the best is the worst, what shall we say of the corruption of Imagination, which is pomposity? What of the decadence of Fancy, which is the trivial? How shall their kingdom stand? The high seriousness, which is Imagination, becomes the stolid stucco splendours of the Bayswater square, the lightness and grace, which are the essence of Fancy, beget the crank buildings of the garden city, and the nineteenth century loved to have it so—loved it at different times, that is, so that where the fifties and sixties tried to imitate the mansion with greyish-yellow brick and would-be stone, the nineties—and, alas, the new century also—turned to the showiness and caprice of fancy without her grace or beauty and without her truth of workmanship, until the word Art Nouveau had become as much more offensive than stucco as gaudiness is worse than the merely heavy and unbecoming.

There are signs, however, that the reign of the shoddily fantastic in architecture is over, that the world is abandoning the roof that slopes for its own sake, the curved converging walls, the "decorative" roof tile, and the stained-glass "substitute" in favour of a simpler style. So far so good; but if that simpler style be gained at the expense of truth, whether of design or of material, there can be no return to the seriousness of imagination, only a change of fashion which it would be an insult to call art. Yet, if the promised reaction comes, it will come in the direction of seriousness. True Fancy has no chance of free play—and freedom is of her essence—where cost of production plays, as it plays to-day, so large a part in life. The artist who must make a living can rarely let his fancy stray into almost the only region in which it can flourish—decorative art on a large scale. Yet to paint the walls of a dwelling-house is a happy task for those who have the gift, even as Leigh Hunt himself, confined for libelling the Prince Regent, painted the walls and ceiling of his prison with vines grown over trellises, such as he loved in Italy, and the daughters of a famous prelate adorned the walls of his private chapel with outline frescoes of scenes from the New Testament. The one art was Fancy, the spirit of quaintness and light; the other the high seriousness of Imagination.

In recent architecture imagination is shown in a high degree in Professor Beresford Pite's drawing for the Cathedral at Uganda, illustrated in the Academy Number of the *Builder*. Originally impressive in design, it suggests the forms of Europe, combined with the spirit of the South, and is, as it should be, far more akin to Monreale or the Byzantine churches of Greece and Asia than to the fantastic architecture of the East. Imagination is also shown by the published drawings of the Government Offices at Delhi, but political and other considerations have not left the architects wholly free to carry out their plans, and political considerations are no friends to architecture unless one great idea inspires the whole, as in the case of Athens under Pericles. As a rule both Fancy and Imagination need the past as well as the present on which to work; it is seldom, indeed, that a work of art, whether building, painting, or poem, springs wholly from the brain of its creator. Mere mechanical reproduction of a past artistic triumph will not repeat even the appearance of that triumph, unless the same love as well as the same skill has gone to the making of it, and the same sort of surroundings are possible for the completed work. *Quia multum amavit* applies not only to things moral and spiritual, and love of subject, of material, of craftsmanship is of the essence alike of Fancy and Imagination.

NOTES.

Compulsory Town Planning.

THERE can be no doubt that Mr. Herbert Samuel is taking an important step forward in announcing the Government's decision to apply to Parliament for power to make the Town Planning Act compulsory. As he well says, there is no reason why the benefits of this Act should be confined to districts which happen to possess enlightened local authorities. Those in a position to judge are probably of opinion that it is precisely those districts where local authorities are not enlightened which are most in need of the Act, and it has been the general remark that no real progress can be effected until it is compulsory. No complaint is made that the Act was optional at the start. The advantages of this course were obvious. But now that experiments have proved successful there is no reason for further delay, and it is to be hoped that Parliament will immediately grant the authority required.

A.A. Country Membership.

WITH the laudable object of endeavouring to widen its scope and usefulness, the Architectural Association has created a class of Country Members, and offers facilities which it is hoped will enable architects and assistants residing away from London to share in some of the advantages offered by membership of the Association. Any gentleman engaged professionally in the study or practice of architecture who is a member of an Architectural Society recognised by the Council of the Architectural Association, the headquarters of such Society being not less than 50 miles distant from Charing Cross, is eligible for nomination as a Country Member at an annual subscription of 7s. 6d. Such members will receive the *Journal* every month, and will have the use of the Library—including the loan collection, the Employment Register, the lantern slides, and cinematograph films, and be eligible to compete for various prizes. When in London they will have full use of the Association's premises and the assistance of the staff, and generally be entitled to take part in all meetings and social functions. The object of the Association is to benefit more particularly the younger members of the profession. It is to be hoped every eligible architect or student will take advantage of the facilities offered.

The Ancient Monuments Amendment Bill.

MR. BENNETT-GOLDNEY has lately introduced a Bill to amend and extend the Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act, 1913, in order to give greater security to all monuments of unquestionable national historical importance. It is supported by Sir Mark Sykes and Messrs. Noel Buxton, Grant, Price, and Llewelyn Williams. A Memorandum attached to the Bill states that it is in harmony with the main clauses of the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913, but that it strengthens it by certain additions suggested by the other Bills referred to the Joint Committee (1912), by the evidence then taken, and by various laws in force in other countries. If instead of vainly attempting, in the present congested state of legislation, to strengthen the present Act, these members of Parliament devoted their energies to improving its administration by the formation of a separate department, in accordance with their own recommendation when members of the Joint Committee, and with Lord Beauchamp's intentions as expressed during the Second Reading of the Act, they would help to ensure the work of preservation being always in the hands of those familiar with it. Otherwise who can say but that, when the next promotion takes place in H.M. Office of Works, officials in charge of this work will not be found to have changed places with those supervising inland revenue buildings—one result of the game of musical chairs then ensuing?

The late Alderman William Thompson.

THE premature death of Alderman William Thompson will be greatly regretted by all those who realise the magnitude of his work on behalf of the movement for the better housing of the poor. To the National Housing and Town Planning Council and to the other associations for forwarding the objects he had so much at heart the loss will be great. In addition to those wider activities which brought him general and well-deserved recognition as a pioneer and authority on all matters connected with housing, he leaves behind him a less known but equally fine record of local work for the betterment of the conditions of his own district of Richmond, where allotments and dwellings, open spaces, public rights to the riverside, and the reform of local charities are all largely due to his initiative. We deplore the loss of so public-spirited a citizen.

THE ROME SCHOLARSHIPS.

THE scheme of competition for the Rome Scholarship in Architecture and for the Jarvis Studentship is again divided into two stages—an open examination and a final competition open to not more than ten candidates selected from those competing in the open examination.

This open examination will take the form of submitting designs for a complete building, a "Court of Justice." This is a subject which appeals to the imagination and presents an opportunity for expressive architecture of a high order. The building being situated on a site 400 ft. square, facing a river, and flanked by Government buildings, there is a chance for a fine, if somewhat restricted, lay-out, which should prove attractive to students and ensure a large competition.

The drawings required are such as are usually asked for in public competitions, and include ½-in. detail, a perspective view, and short descriptive report. It is noticeable that, while the perspective view may be finished in any manner at the competitor's discretion, the "general drawings may be finished in ink or pencil." There is a certain ambiguity about this. The use of the word "may" instead of the word "must" suggests that a finish in monotone or colour wash is not prohibited; but at the same time the mention of ink or pencil in connection with the general drawings, and not in connection with the perspective, suggests a definite restriction in one case which does not apply to the other, and that while the general drawings *may* be finished in either ink or pencil, they *must* be finished in either one or the other. It would be a pity to prohibit monotone and colour, or indeed to put any restriction whatever on an artist's natural way of expressing himself. It would be simpler, and probably better, if this clause could read: "All drawings may be finished in any manner at the competitor's discretion." It may be a small point, but it seems to involve a large principle.

A comparison between the scheme of competition for the scholarship in Architecture and those for the scholarships in Sculpture and Decorative Painting is not without interest. The first point that strikes one is that, whereas the schemes for Sculpture and Decorative Painting appear to have been considered together, and to have been drawn up on the same lines, that for Architecture seems to have been considered separately. The two first schemes give particulars of both the preliminary and the final competitions, while the scheme for Architecture give particulars of the preliminary one only. All that we are told of the final is that it will be held *en loge* in London. In the first case competitors can tell what to expect before they enter for the open examination, and it is also possible to appreciate the scheme as a whole and to observe the relation of the preliminary to the final. In the second neither of these things are possible. It would be interesting to know why, for at first glance there seems no obvious reason for making a distinction which does not seem to be demanded by any difference in nature between the various plastic arts.

But a more important distinction which may possibly be demanded by such difference in the nature of the arts, or which might perhaps be accounted for by a difference of outlook on the part of the Faculties of the various schools, is to be noticed in the whole character of the open or preliminary examinations.

Those for Sculpture and Decorative Painting both require the submission of preliminary technical studies, such as models, drawings, and paintings from life, as well as original designs or illustrations of original designs, previously executed by the competitor. No definite subject is set. This creative effort is reserved for the final competition, when a definite subject will be set for a given purpose and to a given scale. There is nothing to suggest that any of the studies and designs must be executed specially for this examination. On the contrary, it looks as if it were the deliberate intention to permit the inclusion of work done in the ordinary routine of the schools and subjects for design chosen by the competitor himself, and to reduce special work to a minimum.

The architectural competition, however, sets the definite subject for a given purpose and to a given scale in the preliminary open examination, but what it leads up to is not stated. It permits no choice of subject by the competitor, but demands a great creative effort in the first stage, work specially done for the occasion, which will be no particular use for any other purpose. It emphasises this aspect of the matter by forbidding the drawings to be executed as part of a school course and by requiring a declaration from every competitor that "the work has been done by his own hand"—a formality not considered necessary by the other Faculties. It might be noticed, in passing, also that whereas the architectural work is sent in anonymously, the sculpture and painting must have the competitor's name distinctly marked on each piece of work submitted.

Whatever differences there may be between the various plastic arts, it is difficult to believe that the methods for selecting candidates for these scholarships should vary to this extent. The different conditions under which the different arts are practised must, of course, be recognised, and possibly the fact that architects in practice have usually to work to given subjects, whether they are inspired by them or not, accounts for the lack of importance attached to finding out what a competitor can do when allowed to choose a subject which does inspire him, though it seems quite evident that no artist's possibilities can be measured unless he is free to express his own idea in his own way.

Conditions of practice, however, will hardly account for other differences in procedure. There will possibly be those who distrust a choice based simply on the designs of a given subject which may or may not have appealed to the competitor; those who would feel more confidence in the result if the design was backed up by technical studies such as are required by the Faculties of Sculpture and Decorative Painting, and who might see no advantage in asking two supreme creative efforts from the competitors if, as is to be inferred, another big subject for design is to be set in the final competition.

But however much opinions may differ on these points, it is probable that all architects will agree in viewing with satisfaction the inclusion in the examination for the Sculpture and Painting, of designs or studies incorporating architectural features. It is probable they will also regret that studies for Sculpture and Decorative Painting are not included in the examination for the Scholarship in Architecture.

THE EXHIBITION OF BRITISH ARCHITECTURE IN PARIS.

THE Exhibition of British Architecture, officially inaugurated on May 15 by M. Paul Jacquier, the Under-Secretary of State for Fine Arts, on behalf of the French Government, is the first representative Exhibition of British Architecture which has attempted to give an adequate review of the past, present, and future manifestations and possibilities of the art of architecture in Great Britain.

The Exhibition, which was organised by a special Joint Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Architectural Association at the request of the Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement of France, consists of three main divisions:—(*a*) Historical, (*b*) Modern Work, and (*c*) Students' Work. These three main sections were subdivided into fifteen sections as follows:—

1. Modern English Work.
2. Public Services (Office of Works and London County Council).
3. Deceased Masters of the Nineteenth Century.
4. Scottish Section.
5. Water-colours and Sketches.

Historical.

6. Domestic Architecture under the Tudors.
7. Jacobean Domestic Work.
8. Georgian Domestic Work.
9. London Churches of Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.
10. English and Irish Classic Work.
11. The Old Colleges of Oxford; Windsor Castle.
12. Gardens.
13. The English Cathedrals.

Students' Work.

14. Students' Work from the Royal Academy School; the R.I.B.A. Prize Drawings; the Schools of the Architectural Association; Liverpool University; Royal College of Art; Edinburgh College of Art; Glasgow School of Art; University of London; First London Atelier.

15. French Students' Work from the Upper Division of the Ecole Nationale des Beaux-Arts of Paris.

The Historical Section, which formed an extremely interesting exhibit, and one which aroused great interest, was illustrated by some remarkably fine photographs very kindly lent by Mr. Herbert Batsford and Mr. Lawrence Weaver, together with some reproductions of Inigo Jones', Thorpe's, and other original drawings of the period. The special Sub-Committee who are responsible for the collection of this valuable section, which formed (as we intended) an introduction to the Modern Work, consisted of Messrs. Gerald C. Horsley, J. A. Gotch, Walter Spiers, and W. H. Ward, and they are to be very heartily congratulated on the skill and devotion which they have displayed, both collecting and arranging the exhibits and in compiling the descriptive notes in French which formed an important part of the catalogue.

The section devoted to Modern Work, which formed the greater part of the Exhibition, was selected with considerable difficulty with a view to having a really representative exhibition of the various branches of our art rather than of collecting the work of well-known exponents of any one particular facet. Amongst those who responded to the invitation of the Committee were the following:—Mr. Reginald Blomfield, R.A., P.R.I.B.A. (President of the Exhibition Joint-Committee), Mr. Curtis Green, Mr. Ernest Newton, A.R.A., V.-P.R.I.B.A. (Vice-President of the Exhibition Joint Committee), Messrs. Lanchester & Rickards, Mr. E. L. Lutyens, A.R.A., Sir Aston Webb, K.C.V.O., C.B., R.A., G. C. Horsley, Sir Ernest George & Yeates, E. G. Dawber; Messrs. Maurice Webb, Warwick & Hall, G. Gilbert Scott, Leonard Stokes, Walter Tapper, and many others whom space does not permit us to mention. Special thanks are due to the energetic Secretary of the Architectural Association, Mr. Yerbury, for the care with which details of organisation were worked out, which so largely contributed towards the success of the enterprise. Thanks are also due to Messrs. Alec Hornell, Geoffry Lucas, and Robert Atkinson for their work in hanging the exhibits.

At one end of the First Hall, which was devoted entirely to modern work, were three bays containing the Scottish exhibits, which formed a striking and interesting collection. Especially noted were two water-colour drawings by the late Thomas Hamilton which had been lent by the Royal Scottish Academy. The task of organising this section had been ably performed by Messrs. Bourdon (who is a member of the S.A.D.G.) and Paterson, of Glasgow, and they are to be complimented on the result of their activities.

The section devoted to the work of deceased architects was placed at one end of the hall devoted to Modern Work to form a link between the work of to-day and the Historical Section which had been accommodated in the Second Hall. This section comprised selections from the work of the late John Bentley, Sir Arthur Blomfield, G. F. Bodley, William Burgess, William Butterfield, J. L. Pearson, G. Gilbert Scott the younger, J. D. Sedding, R. Norman

Shaw, and G. Edmund Street. The collection got together was an excellent one, and it was extremely interesting to note the difference in ideals and methods which separated these "old masters" from the modern work. The thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. G. C. Horsley for having secured such a collection in the short space of time at his disposal. In a smaller room placed between the two larger halls already referred to a selection of water-colours, etchings, pencil sketches, and one or two sketches in oils were hung, and attracted a considerable amount of notice from the French architects who visited the Exhibition as well as from the general public. Especially remarkable were three fine etchings by Mr. Walcot, Mr. Atkinson's and Mr. Hornsell's water-colours, Mr. R. Blomfield's pencil sketches.

Passing to the Second Hall and through the Historical Section (which has already been referred to), one arrived at the display of English students' work, which is certainly of a surprisingly high quality as compared with what was the rule only a few years ago. It was of the utmost interest to us English architects to be able to compare the work of schools from all over the country, from places so diverse in aim as the Architectural Association, Liverpool and Glasgow, for instance. But one was struck also with regret that the sources of inspiration for all the excellent work shown should be in nearly every case obviously French, as Versailles, or Fontainebleau, or else drawn in an exaggeration of the French manner, as was noticeable in some cases. Of course, there are noteworthy exceptions, which are revealed on a careful study of the exhibits, but the general aspect has more of the characteristics of the French design than is desirable. In fact, we are in danger, as a well-known French architect hinted to me, of becoming considerably more French than the French, who are themselves now endeavouring to break away from the too rigid conventionality of style which their academic training has always tended to produce, although valuable as a steadying influence on the exuberance of the French temperament.

Then, proceeding to the end of this Second Hall, we find a section devoted to the work of some of the first-class students of the École des Beaux-Arts, which has been selected from the Exhibition organised by the S.A.D.G. and the A.A. in London last year.

The objects of this Exhibition were twofold: it was intended as an introduction of the work of English architects to the French public, and more particularly to give a better appreciation of its characteristics; its unconventional conventionality, and the simplicity of effect and restfulness which mark in particular the modern country house.

The second object was to establish a mutual sympathy and understanding between the architects of the two countries—in the words of a letter written in 1911 by the author of these impressions:—"I feel that the mutual interest it must necessarily arouse can, and I hope will, be used for the introduction of more important schemes, such as (1) an English Scholarship at the École des Beaux-Arts, (2) or—as an adjunct to the study of Classic design—a series of lectures delivered at the Institute or elsewhere on such a subject as the planning and design of municipal and public buildings, etc., by a professor of the French National School. . . ."

The Inauguration of the Exhibition.

The Exhibition was officially opened by M. Paul Jacquier, Under-Secretary of State for Fine Arts, at 4 p.m. on Friday, May 15, when a large and distinguished company of French architects, with their ladies, had assembled to welcome the Minister and the British delegates representing the R.I.B.A. and the A.A. M. Jacquier, accompanied by Messieurs Delanney (Préfet de la Seine) and Paul Léon (Chief of the Permanent Staff of the Ministry of Fine Arts), were received by Messieurs Jacques Hermant (President of the Société des Architectes Diplômés), A. Defrasse (Past-President, S.A.D.G.), Charles Albert Gautier (Chairman of the French Exhibition Committee), and J. Godefroy; Pascal, Homolle (members of the Institut de France), Bonnier (Inspector-General of the Architectural Department of the City of Paris), Deglane, Blavette, and J. Mora (Secretary of the Syndicat de la Presse Artistique), together with the following members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Architectural Association:—Messrs. Reginald Blomfield, R.A., P.R.I.B.A. (President of the Joint Exhibition Committee), Ernest Newton, A.R.A., V.-P.R.I.B.A. (Vice-President Exhibition Committee), Curtis Green, President A.A., Gerald C. Horsley, J. A. Gotch, Geoffry Lucas, Alec Horsnell, F. R. Yerbury, P. Cart de Lafontaine (General Secretary, Joint Exhibition Committee), and several others. M. Jacquier, accompanied by M. Hermant and Mr. Blomfield, then inspected the exhibits, and before leaving congratulated the organisers of the Exhibition on the success of their labours.

Banquet at the Salons du Palais d'Orsay, Friday, May 15.

The inauguration of the Exhibition was followed at eight o'clock by the annual Banquet of the Société des Architectes Diplômés, which had been arranged to coincide with the visit of the British architects. The chair was taken by M. Réne Viviani (Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts), and a large and distinguished company of about 250 sat down. Amongst those present we noticed M. le Colonel Aubert (representing the President of the French Republic), His Excellency the American Ambassador, Mr. Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Mr. Ernest Newton, A.R.A., Mr. Curtis Green, Mr. G. C. Horsley, M. M. Quentin (President du Conseil Generale de la Seine), Laloux (President of the Société Centrale des Architectes), Antonin Mercié (membre de l'Institut, Président de la Société des Artistes Français), Bartholemé (Vice-President of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts), Th. Homolle (membre de l'Institut Administrateur de la Bibliothèque Nationale), Charles Girault, J. L. Pascal, Paulin (membres de l'Institut), Paul Léon et Valentino (Chefs de Division du Ministère des Beaux-Arts), Puthomme (Controlleur-General des Travaux d'Architecture, et Caux, Chef du Bureau des Batiments Civils et des Palais Nationaux), MM. Cacaud (Directeur), Doumerc (Sous-Directeur) et Bonnier (Inspecteur-General des Services d'Architecture de la Ville de Paris), Messrs. P. Cart de Lafontaine, Robert Atkinson, Lionel Budden, H. C. Corlette, A. W. S. Cross, K. M. B. Cross, G. Leonard Elkington, H. M. Fletcher, J. A. Gotch, H. Grayson, Alec Horsnell, Arthur Keen, Geoffry Lucas, G. H. Fellowes Prynne, W. Russell, F. W. Troup, Bart Tunnard, W. Walcot, and F. R. Yerbury.

The menu, designed by M. Gautruche, a member of the S.A.D.G., was much admired, and the band of the 104th Infantry Regiment enlivened the proceedings with musical selections.

With the arrival of dessert M. Hermant, the President of the Société des Architectes Diplômés, in a short speech, proposed the health of the President of the French Republic, followed by those of his Majesty, King George, and the English Royal Family; and the President of the United States, coupled with the name of Mr. Myron Herrick, the American Ambassador. These having been drunk with musical honours, M. Hermant proceeded to welcome the British visitors, and pointed out the importance of this latest development of the *entente cordiale*, marked by the successful organisation of the Exhibition and the presence of their English *confrères* at the Banquet, which cordial relations it would always be the aim of their Society to promote and encourage.

Mr. Blomfield (who was greeted by loud applause) then responded in the following terms:—

"M. le Ministre, M. le Président, Gentlemen,—I feel rather shy of addressing you at all, and especially at a gathering of architects such as this, because not only do you, my colleagues of France, possess a splendid architecture, but you also enjoy an incomparable tradition of oratory. The country that has produced Mansart and Garnier is also the country of Bossuet and Gambetta, and it is for this reason, and because I have no wish to pain you by murdering your subtle and beautiful language, that I shall make my few remarks in my native tongue. First let me, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, thank you, our French *confrères*, for the compliment you have paid us in asking us to co-operate with you in organising an Exhibition of British Architecture, and for the great courtesy and consideration you have shown us through the whole enterprise. At one period that enterprise was in a perilous state, but with characteristic energy, M. Godefroy and M. Mora came over to England, and in three days the whole affair was settled. It is a great compliment to us that you should have cared to see our work, and should have thought it of sufficient interest to be worth introducing to your fellow-countrymen, and that compliment is clinched and endorsed by this most hospitable entertainment to-night, by the opening of the Exhibition this afternoon by M. Jacquier, as representative of the Ministre des Beaux-Arts, by your presence here this evening, M. le Ministre, and by the promised visit of the President of this great Republic, to which we are looking forward next Tuesday. We, in common with all civilised races, regard the long record of French architecture with unbounded admiration, and it is to signalise this feeling that the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which I have the honour to be the President, has awarded the gold medal (annually given by his Majesty the King to some distinguished architect, apart from questions of nationality) to that splendid veteran in architecture, M. Pascal.

From the earliest days in Romanesque, in Gothic, in its matured Classic, France has established and maintained its astonishing ascendancy in architecture. France has been great in every art, but I venture to think that its architecture is the finest and purest expression of the French genius.

I was asked recently to sum up briefly the points that distinguish French from English architecture. It was a large order, and, though I have written two bulky volumes on French architecture, I declined the unequal task. Yet I do feel that there is a certain broad distinction which can be seized at any rate in the last 300 years. Yours is the art of the big battalions, disciplined, organised, guided by immense traditions, marching with steady tramp towards great and recognised ideals. The style and distinction, the fine selection and sense of abstract design that marks all your work, is the sure and certain evidence of this. You have always had in each succeeding age a definite school of thought in art. We also had a school, and a fine one, in the eighteenth century, but we lost it in the last, and are now slowly struggling back again to surer ground. The Englishman's method is peculiar to himself. He saunters along and follows up what takes his fancy. Now and then there arises out of space an individual artist of unique genius—Inigo Jones and Wren, Gibbs and Chambers, Gainsborough and Reynolds, Constable, Turner, and Alfred Stephens—men that any country would have reason to be proud of. Our men seem to come by accident, and this individualism is in the very blood of the race. It is here that we have our lesson to learn from you. We meet here to-night, representatives of two different streams of thought. You who represent a great tradition, we ourselves who represent perhaps an excessive individualism. And this is the reason why this meeting has a deeper meaning than ordinary courtesy—deeper even than the expression of those genuine feelings of sympathy and regard which now bind our races together. It means that for the first time the architecture of both countries has met on common ground. You will, I hope, find something of interest and value in the Exhibition opened to-day. We ourselves, I am sure, shall profit very greatly by contact with your noble tradition of organised training and craftsmanship. We are in our own way, and subject to our own conditions, treading in your own footsteps, inasmuch as we are this very year opening our British School at Rome. Such an enterprise must always have difficulties and obstacles to overcome at the start. You will recollect the history of the foundation of your own great School 250 years ago. And I feel sure I shall not appeal in vain for the sympathy of its valiant elder sister, the world-famed School of the Villa Medici.

Let me again thank you all sincerely on behalf of my colleagues, and let me personally express the hope that at no distant date you gentlemen will return the visit in England. The *rapprochement* in our art that has been so brilliantly initiated to-night must not be allowed to lapse, and I hope that year in and year out we may return each other's visit. I venture to suggest that the President and officials of the Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement should meet us in London next year, and that the officials of the Royal Institute of British Architects should return the visit in the year following. Once more, gentlemen, I thank you for your most loyal co-operation and for the very great kindness and courtesy you have all shown us."

The American Ambassador, who spoke in English, said that the Exhibition which he had seen that afternoon interested him greatly, and he was particularly struck by the initiative displayed in the organisation of

such things by English and French architects. "In America," he continued, "we look to France and England for initiative, but I should very much like to see an Exhibition of the work of French architects in America."

M. Laloux

said that it gave him much pleasure to be with them that evening as President of the senior Society of French Architects, and he concluded by thanking the promoters of the Exhibition for their work on behalf of French architects, which, he thought, would prove of lasting value to the profession in both countries.

The Minister, M. Viviani,

said that he extended to the representatives of that great nation to which they were bound with ties of profound friendship a very cordial welcome, and hoped that when they returned to England in a few days' time they would take with them a new sense of the friendship and cordiality of France. He then announced that the Government had decided to officially recognise the title of "Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement" which had been taken by their Society, and read the official decree. After a brief word of thanks, interposed by M. Hermant, which M. Viviani acknowledged, the Minister announced that the French Government had entrusted him with the pleasant duty of conferring the following decorations on the organisers of the Franco-British Exhibition in recognition of their services:—Mr. Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Officier d'Instruction Publique; Messrs. Ernest Newton, A.R.A., Cart de Lafontaine, Curtis Green, and Horsley, Officiers d'Académie.

The Minister then presented various members of the S.A.D.G. with similar decorations in recognition of their services to architecture, and the company adjourned.

H. P. L. CART DE LAFONTAINE.

THE HATFIELD GALLERY OF ANTIQUES.

MODERN commercial enterprise is full of surprises, not always of a kind that can be welcomed either on moral or æsthetic grounds. But in the present instance we feel that an institution has been started which may really do some good in the matter of public taste.

Mr. F. W. Speaight, who was responsible for the recent alterations at the Marble Arch, has opened a quite new kind of antique shop, where all the furniture that is for sale is arranged in rooms whose height and shape are those of ordinary living-rooms, which, in fact, they are. Intending purchasers will thus see things much as they will appear in their own homes, and will be able to form a better opinion as to their suitability than they could do in the ordinary shop. The furniture in each room is, roughly speaking, of the same style and period, and affords an object-lesson in effective arrangement. Those who are not too certain of their powers in inventing schemes of decoration will here find many useful suggestions, and will see the enormous importance of detail. Mr. Speaight seems to have thought things out very completely, and the care he has spent on the setting has enormously enhanced the attractiveness of his furniture. The way in which he has treated the ceilings, for instance, shows how much may be done with a feature that in most small houses is either quite neglected or over-emphasised with bad machine-made mouldings.

As to the quality of the things offered for sale, they are for the most part not collectors' pieces, but good sound furniture of moderate price which can be put to practical use. The firm makes a great point of guaranteeing the genuineness of every piece offered for sale, and where repairs have had to be made necessitating the use of new material the fact is plainly stated. If these conditions continue to be rigidly adhered to it will be possible for the non-expert public to buy whatever may attract them with absolute confidence of getting something which will always be saleable.

To render the establishment more attractive Mr Speaight has installed bathrooms, a library, a lounge, and other luxuries, including tea, so that the dusty motorist may refresh himself and rest in comfort, and, if the spirit moves him, buy something.

HOME ARTS AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION.

THIS admirable Exhibition at the Albert Hall, the thirtieth of its kind, is full of hope for the future, since its powers of expansion—this year very marked—appear to be almost indefinite. The workers are of all ages, from the Boy Scouts of Lyme Regis, with their admirable metal-work, to the lace and smocking done by aged village women—and by their juniors also—in all parts of the country. It is safe to say that scarcely anything exhibited is unsatisfactory in design, that nothing is slovenly in execution, and since adequate description would entail an account of the hundred and more separate exhibits, almost all of which deserve to be written of in detail, a few only can be singled out for mention here. The beautiful wrought-iron work of an isolated craftsman—Walter Evans—and that of the Sarum Wrought-Iron Workers should be noted by every architect who believes in beauty of design and craftsmanship; in the same way, the rugs made by the Cullompton Weavers stand out pre-eminent as examples of fine patterns, modern in effect, yet reminiscent of good Oriental work. The Corsham and Saxmundham Basket Classes excel in the craft of osier-plaiting, and the things are as inexpensive as they are well made, a remark which applies indeed to most of the exhibits.

The lace shown by workers in Essex, Bucks, and Ireland is exquisite, whether new or traditional patterns are shown; while the veneered work in coloured woods shown by the Cromer Society is incomparably charming, and is perhaps the most original work in the whole Exhibition. The show of Ruskin pottery is complete and beautiful; the silks of the Norwich Weavers worthy of sanctuary in some museum of modern crafts; while the smocks from Bere Regis are of great interest, inasmuch as they have preserved the dying art of smocking and the designs traditionally appropriated to different trades—the wheel on the wheelwright's collar, for instance; the tree (a conventional form which might have come from the Greek Islands) on the woodman's. Finally may be mentioned the children's frocks made by the workers of Moneygwynceen (Ireland), which cost from half-a-crown upwards, and a wide knowledge of which would be a blessing to many mothers and bring an increase in the demand to reward the Irish workers, whose originality shows in the design the soundness of their training in the carrying out of every garment shown upon the stall.

Probably the most interesting things from an architectural point of view are the quite admirable carved wreaths for placing over mirrors and chimney-pieces, somewhat in the style of Grinling Gibbons, sent by the Bermondsey Woodcarving Class. It would pay the better class of cabinet-maker to find out the names of the boys and men who are capable of this work, and to employ them in making period furniture and fitting period rooms, and we make the suggestion here in the hope that some far-sighted and public-spirited person may make the effort of going to Bermondsey—an effort that would be its own reward. It is to be hoped that the four days on which the Exhibition remained open has revealed to a larger public than ever before the charm and value of the work which is being done from Keswick to Donegal by the organisers of these our native arts and crafts.

MODERN FABLES—IX.

THE PUZZLED ASSOCIATES.

Now in the city of Milan, in the time when Ludovico Sforza held sway there and concerned himself greatly with Art, and when his fame waxed exceedingly in Italy did the architects of Milan band themselves together and called their Association an Institute. And Beatrice—she who was of the house of Este, and who worthily aided Ludovico in all that he did to honour talent—was kind even to architects, whose skill and cunning she admired, and did induce her husband, even Ludovico, to give their Institute his ducal patronage; wherefore, the Institute gathered to itself much honour because of his Excellency's graciousness. And two classes of members were devised, the highest of whom men called Fellows, and great was their honour in the land, for none might aspire to the title saving those who for seven years had worked at their art and according to whose devices and writings gracious buildings had been erected. Another class also was created whom men called Associates, and entrance to the honour of the title was gained through the pains of a grievous test. Many questions were put to them, which if they failed to answer rightly they were cast out. How many bricks were used in building the Tower of Babel, and how were they cemented together? would they be asked, and in like manner had they to satisfy the questioner as to the manner in which they might, if called on, decorate a chamber fit for his Highness, with frescoes representing the creation of man and the expulsion of our first parents from the Garden of Eden.

So was the Institute formed, and exceeding ability was among those who composed it, and wonderful was their charter, sealed with the seal of his Highness the Duke Ludovico and bearing the image of Madonna Beatrice examining a drawing shown by the cunning of him who devised it upside down.

Now, all governments and principalities, whatever their greatness, are exposed to attack, and the art of those born to greatness and wielding authority is to fortify themselves lest envy, coveting all that she hath not for herself, bring havoc in the vineyards of the great

So it came to pass that there were many outside the walls of the Institute who obeyed not its dictates and who lessened the reputation and regard in which architects were held by the people, both because they had not a sufficiency of cunning contrivance, and because they were in no wise bound by the regulations made by the Institute for the furtherance of the art.

And the wise ones in Council pondered over the difficulty, which was an exceeding great one, even resembling that which a man findeth himself in whose finger is pinched in a stick which is cleft, and the difficulty was of this nature. Divers of the members of the Institute said among themselves: "Because of the many outside who are not skilled, and do not act as we do, the public even in Milan regardeth us not sufficiently, neither do they in all cases recompense us by scale when our rewards are disputed by those who walk not justly. Let us, therefore, pray his Highness to enact that those alone whom we have approved shall be architects in Milan." But the great ones pointed out that his Highness's Council would count the numbers of the Institute, and if they found more architects in Milan who were outside the walls of the Institute than were within their compass in nowise would they give to it all authority, despite the exceeding graciousness and the love which his Highness bore unto it.

Now, therefore, was the difficulty of the great ones this. If they admitted many to the Institute without a grievous test they would, even as he who addeth water to wine, increase its volume, but in like measure lessen its quality. If they did not add unto its numbers in no wise would it be possible to obtain from the Duke's magnificence the powers they sought. Moreover, the Associates, having entered through the straight and narrow gate of a grievous test, were rightly jealous of their rank, and had even obtained from the great ones the promise that no Fellow should be elected save from those who had gone through the grievous test.

Therefore was the answer to the difficulty an exceeding hard one to find, and many months and years did the great ones ponder and weigh the matter before speaking. But at last they gave utterance to the solution which had been arrived at in this wise: "Mighty and well conceived may a monument be, yet only few can see it because of its size. Yet if man build a flight of fair steps and place the monument thereon all men can see its excellence, and its beauty is more evident because of the steps which are yet a part of the monument, seeing its weight is upon them.

So will we make a new class whom men shall term Licentiates, and a little test will we give them. Not that which is given to Associates, and which is exceeding grievous, but a lesser one. Now the Associates, everyone among them, set we to design a fair dwelling or decoration for the great—yea, even one fitted for the Holy Father, who holdeth the keys of Peter; but for the Licentiates will we devise a little test. Let them show man how they would build a lowly dwelling, and answer which are the points of the compass. Nor shall they vote, but yet shall they pay, so that while men can count them with us, yet will they support us as a fair flight of steps, in no way lessening our majesty, but lifting us high in the sight of the common people."

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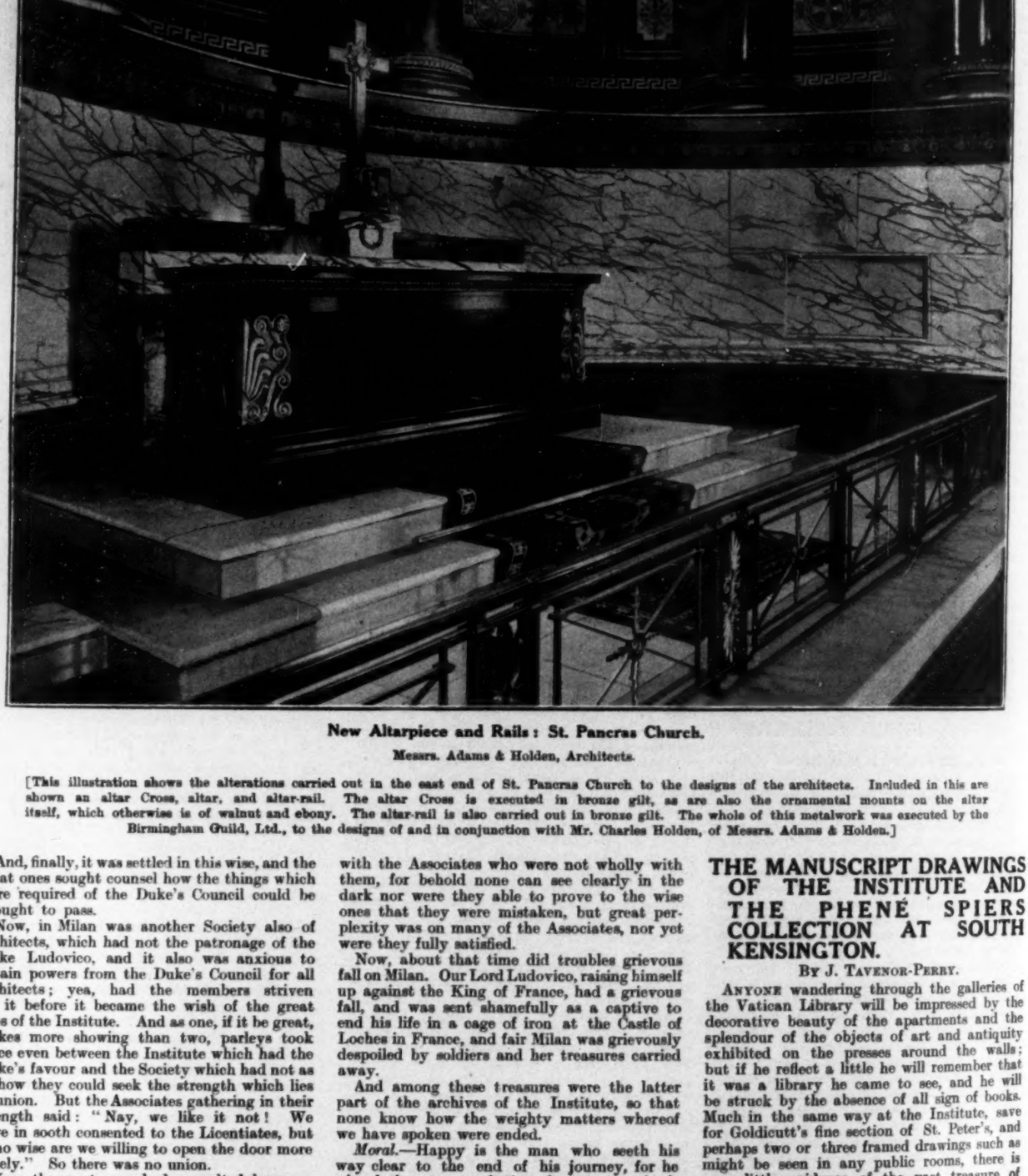


New Altarpiece and Rails: St. Pancras Church.

Messrs. Adams & Holden, Architects.

[This illustration shows the alterations carried out in the east end of St. Pancras Church to the designs of the architects. Included in this are shown an altar Cross, altar, and altar-rail. The altar Cross is executed in bronze gilt, as are also the ornamental mounts on the altar itself, which otherwise is of walnut and ebony. The altar-rail is also carried out in bronze gilt. The whole of this metalwork was executed by the Birmingham Guild, Ltd., to the designs of and in conjunction with Mr. Charles Holden, of Messrs. Adams & Holden.]

"And, finally, it was settled in this wise, and the great ones sought counsel how the things which were required of the Duke's Council could be brought to pass.

Now, in Milan was another Society also of architects, which had not the patronage of the Duke Ludovico, and it also was anxious to obtain powers from the Duke's Council for all architects; yea, had the members striven for it before it became the wish of the great ones of the Institute. And as one, if it be great, makes more showing than two, parleys took place even between the Institute which had the Duke's favour and the Society which had not as to how they could seek the strength which lies in union. But the Associates gathering in their strength said: "Nay, we like it not! We have in sooth consented to the Licentiates, but in no wise are we willing to open the door more widely." So there was no union.

Now, the great ones had consulted lawyers, who had spent years in consideration of how and in what form the powers sought from the Duke's Council should have effect, and, finally, after each one had received his pay, gave they judgment in this wise: "The powers ye seek can in no wise be granted by his Highness's Majesty, for they infringe the laws of Milan. Thy own body mayest thou govern, yet the Duke's law alone can govern Milan. Seek ye, therefore, more honour for thy body from the Duke, and, peradventure, he may give it ye; but seek not to alter the laws which for generations have had sway in Milan."

Then was there much discussion at the meetings of the Institute, and many made objection, saying, "Lo, we consented to measures even to those we disliked, striving to reach by them an appointed end, yet loving not the means, and now hast thou told us the end is impossible." And the wise one reasoned with them saying, "It is true ye cannot obtain what ye seek, yet will we show ye a fair thing ready for thy taking."

And so great was their skill and so weighty their arguments that they had their way, even with the Associates who were not wholly with them, for behold none can see clearly in the dark nor were they able to prove to the wise ones that they were mistaken, but great perplexity was on many of the Associates, nor yet were they fully satisfied.

Now, about that time did troubles grievous fall on Milan. Our Lord Ludovico, raising himself up against the King of France, had a grievous fall, and was sent shamefully as a captive to end his life in a cage of iron at the Castle of Loches in France, and fair Milan was grievously despoiled by soldiers and her treasures carried away.

And among these treasures were the latter part of the archives of the Institute, so that none know how the weighty matters whereof we have spoken were ended.

Moral.—Happy is the man who seeth his way clear to the end of his journey, for he who doth not may oft-times have to turn back by reason of difficulties he wotted not of.

COMPETITION NEWS.

It must be understood that the following paragraph is printed as news, and not as an advertisement; and that, while every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur.

The list of current Competitions is printed on page 655.

Swimming Baths, Hendon.

Mr. H. W. Wills, the assessor appointed by the Hendon Urban District Council in connection with the swimming-bath competition, has made his award. At the meeting of the Council last week the Finance Committee reported having given careful consideration to the report of the assessor upon the designs submitted, and in view of the importance of the matter considered it desirable that the same should be considered by the full Council in Committee. They therefore recommended that the award be dealt with at the conclusion of the public business at the next Council meeting.

THE MANUSCRIPT DRAWINGS OF THE INSTITUTE AND THE PHENÉ SPIERS COLLECTION AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

By J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

ANYONE wandering through the galleries of the Vatican Library will be impressed by the decorative beauty of the apartments and the splendour of the objects of art and antiquity exhibited on the presses around the walls; but if he reflect a little he will remember that it was a library he came to see, and he will be struck by the absence of all sign of books. Much in the same way at the Institute, save for Goldicutt's fine section of St. Peter's, and perhaps two or three framed drawings such as might be seen in any public rooms, there is very little evidence of the vast treasure of artistic and architectural handiwork possessed, as might almost have been anticipated, by the leading architectural society of Great Britain. To those, therefore, who have not seen the gradual accumulation of this treasure, or were unaware of its existence, the display made on the occasion of a Presidential "At Home" a few years since must have come as a revelation. Not only were "the drawers, cupboards, and portfolios made to yield up some of their precious contents," but the Librarian, Mr. Dircks, prepared a short catalogue of the exhibition, which consisted of original studies and drawings by Italian, French, and English masters, the last including the names of Inigo Jones, John Webb, and Chambers, and among contemporaries those of Scott, Burges, Pugin, and Nesfield.

These manuscript drawings at the Institute are divisible roughly into two fairly distinct categories. In the first must be placed all such work as that mentioned above, and all studies, designs, and drawings of dead and living architects, valuable mainly as the actual productions of men whose names are honoured

in the profession, and possessing an interest purely artistic and sentimental; and as representing this class may be mentioned the famous "Burlington House" collection of drawings by Palladio and others, entrusted to the Institute by the Duke of Devonshire. The second and much larger class embraces all the sketches and measured drawings of existing or destroyed buildings, drawings which cannot be expected to show any particular artistic excellence, for a large proportion of them were executed before students had acquired the pernicious habit of "style" in their architectural drawings, but are of the highest historical and archæological value; and as examples may be instanced the sketches and beautiful drawings of Italian mosaics by James Morant Lockyer, and the measured drawings of the Trinity Chapel of Canterbury Cathedral made by Ernest Claud Lee when Pugin Travelling Student.

It is very clear that these two classes of drawings have little or no connection with each other. The autograph letters exhibited in the cases of the British Museum produce the liveliest interest among all educated people, but they serve no particular purpose and are of no intrinsic value; and in the same way a drawing executed by the hand of George Gilbert Scott himself must always have the highest interest for all architects, nevertheless the traces of his handicraft in the cathedrals and churches of the kingdom to be discovered by the aid of accurately measured drawings taken before restoration are of greater value. In fact, the whole of the valuable collection included in this first category is for the benefit of the *dilettante* rather than for the architect in the days of his student's life and practice; but to him, as well as to all archæologists and historians, the drawings included in the second category possess the greatest possible value, as they form a series of records, to be preserved by no other means, of the states of buildings at various periods, sometimes in the course of construction, sometimes in a state of ruin, and often of some famous building, though we may scarcely recognise it, before it passed through the fires of a fierce restoration.

This second class, again, may be divided between the sketches and measured drawings, which necessarily have different values, artistic and practical. Of the sketches it may be said that generally their value is in inverse ratio to their picturesqueness, and that those of the earlier men, which were intended to be accurate delineations in perspective, by line or wash, of the building visible to the eye of the draughtsman, not made into a pretty drawing for the admiration of others, possess the highest architectural value. Such, to mention one among many, are the drawings of Thomas Hayter Lewis, examples of which are hanging in the architectural corridor at South Kensington, and many more are to be found on the pages of the Architectural Publication Society's Dictionary. Unfortunately, it may be pleaded, want of space alone prevents any display of such drawings at the Institute, and the extent of its treasures in this respect is but little known; while the fact that occasionally the works of more than one architect are at times bound up together adds considerably to the difficulty of finding them. Such, for instance, was the case with the sketches of Lockyer mentioned above; although, when presenting them to the Institute, C. F. Heyward, the then Hon. Secretary, said, "These drawings Mr. Lockyer had carefully arranged, as he wished them to be left undisturbed in the portfolio hereafter, a wish he was sure would be respected and carried out."

After this slight survey of the Institute Collection, the question naturally occurs how far it is satisfactory to the profession at large that all these drawings should be left, so much buried treasure, in the Library of the Institute, when a far better organisation exists which could make them open and accessible to every architect and architectural student, whether connected with any society or not. As for those drawings included in the first category which are really treasures, to be stored rather than to be freely exhibited, the Library of the Institute is the most proper and dignified resting-place; but as for the rest, the drawings which are necessarily of extreme value to architects in practice, particularly those engaged in restoration work, these should be placed in a collection where they would be not only fully indexed and properly housed, but where they would form the complement to an even larger collection already existing, and thus much more than double their value.

Such a collection exists as a branch of the National Art Library in the Victoria and Albert Museum, and is known as the Phené Spiers Memorial Collection. This already includes a vast number of measured drawings of buildings before they fell into utter ruin, such as Hurstmonceaux Castle, of churches before and during restoration, such as Bartholomew the Great, London, and of numerous other buildings too various to specify. They are all indexed and cross-indexed under the names of their authors, their localities, and the particular building which they represent, and described in an available catalogue kept up to date; they are found without delay and promptly produced to the student on suitable tables in well-lighted rooms. In the same library in which they are housed are all the published engravings of our principal buildings, and the various published "Sketch Books," such as those known as "Architectural Association," the "Spring Gardens," the "Liverpool University," and others, as well as the several architectural journals, and all indexed in the same manner; so that it is possible to sit down, if one is inclined to a melancholy task, and trace the havoc wrought by restoration in our cathedrals and historic buildings from the early days of Essex, Wyatt, and Cottingham to the later times of Scott. This collection has further advantages than mere accessibility, and that is in the publicity given by exhibition on the walls of the Museum of examples taken from its manuscript drawings, thus affording to the would-be student a clue to many subsidiary subjects which he can follow up by consulting the catalogue. Thus the beautiful drawings of Italian mosaics by Lockyer to which we have already referred, had they been or could they yet be included in this collection, would have a few framed specimens hung on the Museum walls and a buried and useless treasure made available not only to every student of coloured decoration, but to every lover of the beautiful in art. It is all very well to say that they are properly indexed at the Institute and are available to anyone who has the right to use its Library; but those who remember Lockyer and his drawings are getting yearly fewer, so that his name in a catalogue is meaningless to most. These mosaic drawings were prepared by Lockyer with the greatest care for publication, and contributed perhaps more than anything else to his early loss of sight, and had they belonged to some foreign institution instead of being left to fifty years of forgetfulness in a portfolio at the Institute they would, no doubt, long since have been issued to the public and become an acknowledged text-book on this interesting subject. And this suggests another great advantage possessed by the collections of the National Art Library. In connection with the collection are provided rooms properly constructed with all facilities for photographing or otherwise reproducing the various drawings, so that an enterprising publisher, assuming arrangements for the copyright could be made, would have the opportunity of printing and emitting this and many other works of world-wide interest of whose existence and of whose merit the artistic public is almost completely unaware.

Mr. Walter Millard, in a paper published in Volume XVII. of the Third Series of the Institute *Journal* dealing with the collection of drawings which we have placed in our first category, expressed a hope that "at the headquarters of British Architecture a continuous exhibition of the handiwork" of architects might one day be found; and, although it is somewhat like "hoping against hope," such an exhibiton is devoutly to be wished for. But the circumstances of the case quite preclude such an exhibition of measured drawings; and it would be a graceful act on the part of the Institute to convey them to that collection which bears the name of one of its most honoured members, "The Phené Spiers Collection," where they would immediately become accessible to everybody.

In the meantime it behoves all students who have any regard for the drawings by which they have gained prizes, scholarships, or medals, all practising architects engaged on the restoration of civil or ecclesiastical buildings, and all persons who become possessed in any way of similar drawings, to remember that in depositing them in this collection they place them in a library administered by a Government Department with all the security and permanence of which that is a guarantee, that they need not thereby sacrifice their copyright in them, but will be afforded every possible facility if, at some future time, they wish to reproduce them, and that their drawings, instead of lying forgotten in "the drawers, cupboards, and portfolios" of the library to a private institution, will with their authors' names be registered and remembered, and the drawings become available for the use and guidance of future generations of architects in the National Art Library.

BOOKS.

Monumental Classic Architecture in Great Britain and Ireland during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. By A. E. RICHARDSON, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. (London: B. T. Batsford, Ltd.)

MR. RICHARDSON in his Preface states that his object is not to recount once more the history of Renaissance architecture, but to direct attention to the monumental qualities and academic aspect of Neo-Classic architecture from its inception at the beginning of the seventeenth to its culmination in the second half of the nineteenth century.

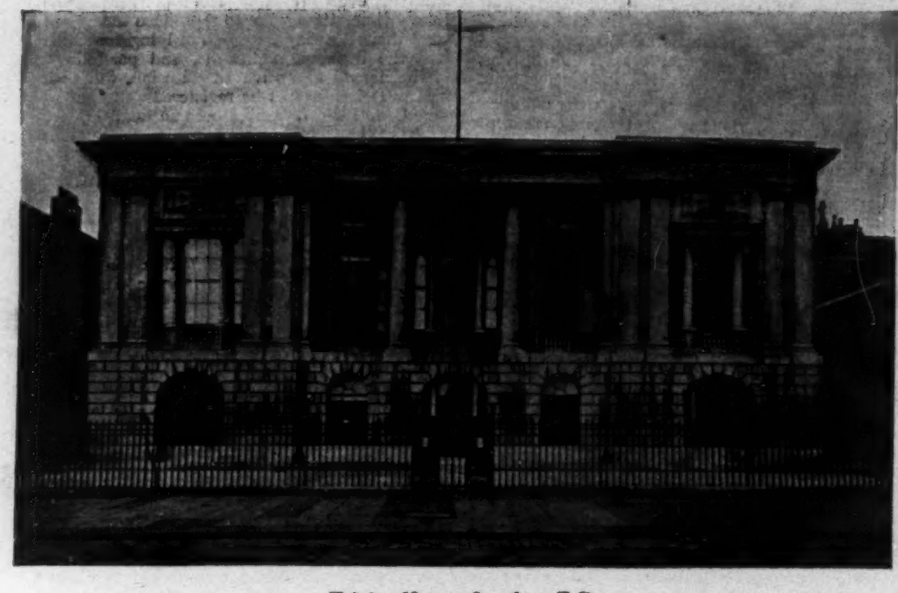
Though the work includes the more important buildings of Inigo Jones and Wren, no illustrations of their work are given in the book before us, as the subject has been adequately dealt with elsewhere, and in like manner only the more important buildings of the first half of the eighteenth century are included in the book. The present work may in many ways be regarded as a continuation of the subject dealt with in Messrs. Belcher and Macartney's "Later Renaissance," and leaves nothing for subsequent writers except the work of to-day and that of the generation which immediately precedes it—a thorny and difficult subject, which will hardly be a pure delight to the architectural critic who essays the task.

As the author points out, a marked tendency is shown in the later English Renaissance to return to the fountain-head of Classical inspiration, Greece and Rome, and the book illustrates the gradual phases of architectural development by which this return was made. Though we have our own estimation of the merits of the work produced during the latter phases of the movement, which the author very ably describes and analyses, we do not for this reason fail to recognise the great merit of the book, which illustrates for the first time as a whole later architectural development, and the value of its study to those who are doing their best once more to bring a living tradition into being in our midst.

This value is twofold. The work described for the most part was produced in times when conditions were rapidly approximating to those of the modern world as we know it, and the architects of the latter part of the work described were no longer able to rely on the traditional knowledge of workers. Accurate knowledge of the architecture of past civilisations was attainable, and the disposition of those who were inclined, as we may put it, to "quote too literally" became with each succeeding decade a greater danger to real architectural development. Mr. Richardson brings us down to the commencement of the era of revivals, from the effects of which we still suffer.

We can thus trace in the pages of the book the effect of these tendencies on architecture and the ultimate goal to which they logically led. We can also see how the constant endeavour of the architects whose work is illustrated to think broadly and comprehensively of the problems to be solved gave a spaciousness and dignity to the architectural expression of their conceptions. Just at the present juncture, when the subject of architectural education is receiving an attention never given to it before, it is especially valuable to have before us a record of the effect of study and research on the work of architects at a time when the difficulties of which we hear so much as standing in the way of the production of great modern architecture are being much discussed.

For both of these reasons the present book will prove a work which cannot be neglected by the architectural student, and architects would do well to add it to their libraries; while Mr. Richardson's criticisms have additional value owing to the fact that he has not only been an assiduous and careful student, but is an architect whose work shows that he has put his knowledge to the test. His own work is a proof of the value of the study he has devoted to the subject of which he writes, and



Trinity House, London, E.C.

(From "Monumental Classic Architecture in Great Britain and Ireland," by A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A.)

in giving the results of this study to his fellow-architects he has given them the key to a most difficult problem—that of absorbing what is good without blindly imitating it. The book is divided into four periods, the first of which is termed the Roman Palladian Phase, which lasted 1730-1780, the leading inspirers of which were the Earl of Burlington, Richard Cassells, John Wood of Bath, Sir Robert Taylor, the Brothers Adam, Sir William Chambers, James Gandon, and the two Dances.

Mr. Richardson has shown excellent taste in the selection of his illustrations, and this section of the book includes work which we believe forms the soundest and most appropriate *motif* for our architecture of to-day. Though we are all familiar with the beauties of Somerset House, we feel every time we study its proportions and details the greatness of its architect's genius. It remains to-day what it always was, in its balance and proportion and the logical way in which its masses are disposed, the greatest achievement of English architecture in the direction of the solution of a utilitarian problem. We are glad to note two views of the Casino Marino, Clontarf, which prove that Sir William Chambers could master and give effect to a small as well as a great subject.

In Carr's work at York and Gandon's and Cassells' in Dublin and Wood's at Bath we have proof that the provincial work of the day kept pace with that produced in London, while the photographs of Old Newgate make us feel anew what our architecture has lost in the demolition of one of the greatest pieces of imaginative architecture which have ever been erected in this country.

No one of the greater cathedrals of the Middle Ages gave more truthful and accurate expression to the great ideals which were in the minds of the designers than did old Newgate Prison of the harshness and brutality which underlay our old criminal laws, and, much as we may rejoice in their amelioration, it is to be regretted that so eloquent a reminder of past conditions has been swept away. The past, with its sensitive use of architectural language, is as well typified in Newgate as is the more confused and indefinite expression of the desire to produce "an imposing building" in the Central Criminal Courts which has replaced it.

The third chapter deals with the Græco-Roman Phase, 1780-1820, which coincided with the accession of George III., when, the author points out, a new *régime* of progress, consolidation, and reform which bore fruit in education, science, and art was inaugurated. The era was that of Stuart and Revett, Holland Hardwick and Cockerell, Soane, John Nash, and George Repton, and the work illustrated shows the immediate effect of the knowledge of Greek work which was for the first time made available. The beautiful marble organ left in Greenwich Hospital Chapel and the design of No. 15, St. James's-square show to what use Stuart put his acquired knowledge. A very fine series of photographs is given of the Bank of England—a building which has been hitherto almost unillustrated, and the interior detail of which is of unusual excellence. We reproduce an illustration of Trinity House, by James Wyatt—one of the most delightful of smaller designs of the period.

The author does justice to Nash, whose breadth of view Mr. Richardson specially refers to. His particular *forte*, it is pointed out, was the harmonious grouping of masses of building which, though different in composition, produced unity of effect by being placed together—the very quality which is regrettably absent from our modern street buildings and which neutralises any individual excellence they possess. Buckingham Palace is also dealt with, and the last work illustrated in the chapter is Waterloo Bridge, designed by John Rennie, an engineer whose architecture has monumental qualities.

The succeeding chapter deals with the Greek phase between the dates of 1820 and 1840, and with the work of Wilkins, Gandy Deering, Smirke, Decimus Burton, Vulliamy, and others.

William Wilkins was nominated by the University of Cambridge Travelling Bachelor, and travelled for four years in Greece, Asia Minor, and Italy, and on his return carried out many important works, including Haileybury College and University College, London, in which he was associated with Gandy Deering. The growing influence of antiquarianism is, we think, well illustrated by the latter building, which, in spite of its fine lines and mass, which show good architectural composition, remains a somewhat dull and uninspiring mass.

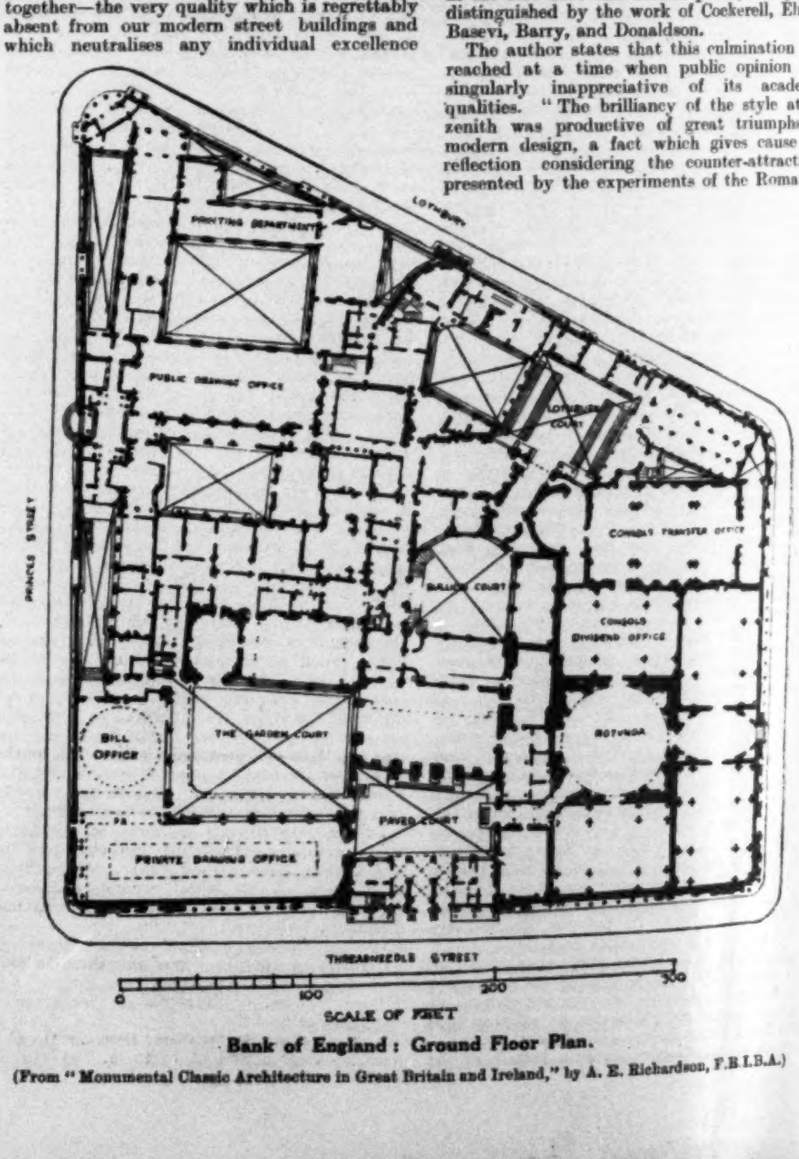
The influence is more strongly marked still in Smirke's design for the British Museum, which appeals to us as being utterly out of keeping among northern surroundings, but the author's illustrations bring home to us the fine proportion and refined design of the interior, of which excellent views are given. The London Institution, Finsbury-circus, by William Brooks, possesses much merit and refinement, as well as an ingenious and dignified plan; and the Corn Exchange, in Mark-lane, by George Smith, is one of the buildings whose excellence many have overlooked.

In St. Pancras Church, carried out by the Inwoods, we have an example of the lengths to which an antiquarian leaning may take the architect.

The old Town Hall at Manchester, Prior Park at Bath, and Fishmongers' Hall are among the works described in this chapter, the many illustrations of which are a striking record of architectural activity and study.

The fifth chapter treats of the culmination in the Neo-Grec and Italian phase, the period distinguished by the work of Cockerell, Elmes, Basevi, Barry, and Donaldson.

The author states that this culmination was reached at a time when public opinion was singularly inappreciative of its academic qualities. "The brilliancy of the style at its zenith was productive of great triumphs in modern design, a fact which gives cause for reflection considering the counter-attractions presented by the experiments of the Romantic



Bank of England: Ground Floor Plan.

(From "Monumental Classic Architecture in Great Britain and Ireland," by A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A.)

School. At this period the Gothic was gaining the ascendancy in the eyes of the public as being the only possible modium for architectural expression. Even the leaders of the Classic School are found pandering to the prevailing fashion in order to maintain their prestige. Yet, in spite of the absence of equilibrium, a series of monumental structures were evolved, with St. George's Hall at Liverpool as a climax." In these sentences the author sums up the influences at work in this remarkable period, the work of which is described as being based on the lessons taught by the preceding Greek phase, blended with a free interpretation of Italian *motifs*. Barry's designs proving that columnar architecture was not always essential.

It is through this link, interrupted by attempts at revivals, that the connection between the works of Inigo Jones and the present day can be traced. A very fine series of Professor Cockerell's works are given, all characterised by his unusual power of using Classical detail freely to give expression to his own individuality. St. George's Hall is illustrated by some excellent photographs, one of which we give among our insets, while another shows the beautiful circular concert hall, of which the design of the balcony carried by caryatides is especially pleasing.

We are glad the author has included the Atlas Fire Office, Cheapside, by Thomas Hopper—a remarkably successful example of design—and Pennethorne's exquisite design of the Geological Museum in Piccadilly.

Space does not permit us to give a longer notice of a book which, we feel, no notice can fully do justice to. It is a monument of patience and care, and we hope its author will receive practical recognition of the service which he has rendered to the profession to which he belongs in compiling it.

To say the book has been produced by Messrs. Batsford is to say it has been as well produced as a book can be. The illustrations are both excellent and ample in number, and we consider that no more useful book could have been published at the present time.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION:

FIRST SUMMER VISIT.

"BASSETTS," a large house at Farnborough, Kent, by the President-elect, Mr. Maurice E. Webb, formed the objective of the first summer visit on May 23. The house is an interesting one, and, from some points of view, highly successful, but most difficult to criticise justly owing to a more than ordinary measure of dictation by the clients, which makes the design really a joint production between owners and architect. Roughly, the result seems to be a compromise—the architect showing a fairly free hand on the road front and in the entrance court, and the clients being in the ascendant on the south front towards the garden. The desire that this front, upon which all the principal rooms are situated, should face due south governed the plan generally, which is an L-shape, one wing containing the kitchen and offices, parallel with the road, the main entrance being in the centre of the internal face of the other wing, approached from a courtyard reached by a covered gateway piercing the kitchen wing. Other important features in the instructions were that the house should be "cottagy"—difficult of achievement in so large a place, and made more so by insistance on plate-glass and lofty windows on the south front—and that materials requiring little expenditure on upkeep should be made use of as far as possible. In pursuance of the latter object a great deal of English oak has been used—externally for timbering and internally for panelling and joinery generally. The materials, in the main, are brick and tile; Norris's thin red facings, with tile courses freely interspersed, and panels of herringbone and checker-work as nogging to the timbering; and Pascall's hand-made tiles on the roofs. Metal casements are used throughout, and on the road and entrance fronts, where lead glazing is employed, a pleasant scale is maintained. The effect of the two swelling bays on either side of the entrance, with the main roof sweeping down between, is good. On the south front not only are the casements of an unfortunate proportion and glazed with plate, but the design is so much broken up by balconies, bays, and gables, with rather ornate oak timbering filled in with white plaster, that repose is sorely needed. There is enough cleverness in the design to serve for two or three houses.

Internally, the interest centres in the hall which extends through the entire depth and height of the house, with the oak staircase climbing one of the bays on the entrance front and giving access to a bridge thrown centrally across at first-floor level. This bridge, uniting the house otherwise severed by the hall, has lofty iron railings on both sides. On opposite sides of the hall are the drawing-room and dining-room, the latter in the angle next the kitchen wing; the east end is formed by the billiard-room, approached by a short corridor from the entrance vestibule. The spacious fireplace in the billiard-room is one of the best features internally. On the first floor are the chief bedrooms and an imposing array of bath-rooms, multiplicity of which is growing no less a feature in the modern house than in the modern hotel. A second floor of attic bedrooms extends above the kitchen wing and produces a plentiful crop of dormers externally. The joinery generally, on the upper floors, is of Oregon pine, dull polished.

The visit proved most instructive, as a ready comparison of varying effects and their causes was so easily possible.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES.

Sheffield Society of Architects and Surveyors: Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Sheffield Society of Architects and Surveyors was held on the 7th inst., when the Report of the Council was presented. The Council stated that they submitted draft proposals for a revision of the by-law in reference to open spaces in connection with domestic buildings, and suggested that it should embody the following recommendations:—

That the requirement with regard to open spaces at the rear or side of buildings should apply only to dwelling-houses used wholly or principally as places of residence by day and night; that when a dwelling-house is erected upon any upper story of a building the open space required by the by-laws shall be provided upon the level of such story; and that in all cases the distance across the open space shall be governed by the height of that portion of the building which immediately abuts upon this open space.

These suggestions were possibly too much at variance with the model by-laws of the Local Government Board, and the Sub-Committee of the City Council had not been able to recommend their adoption in their entirety. Until the matter was settled the Council had resolved that the requirements should not be enforced in the case of buildings other than dwelling-houses, but the benefit of this could only be regarded as temporary, pending a satisfactory alteration of the actual by-law.

The Report also stated that some of the requirements of the Corporation with regard to engine chimneys appeared to be unduly vexatious and wasteful, and involved a much greater cost than would be incurred by the erection of a similar structure in other parts of the country. The President (Mr. A. F. Watson) was congratulated upon his election to the Council of the Royal Institute of Architects, and the probability that he would be elected for another year, and the value of his work was cordially recognised. Congratulations were also extended to Mr. G. A. Booker, a student member, upon having passed the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A., and to Messrs H. B. S. Gibbs and H. B. Leighton upon passing the Final Examination. The theses submitted by the last two gentlemen gained the mark of distinction, an honour which was achieved by only five candidates altogether. This was exceedingly creditable to them, and showed the thoroughness of the training obtained in the Department of Architecture at the University, where both of them passed through the full courses of study. The Society has at present 115 members, and a balance in hand of £62.

A selection from the prize drawings of the R.I.B.A. for this year was on exhibition at the meeting.

The retiring officers were re-elected as follows:—

Messrs. A. F. Watson (President), C. B. Flockton (Vice-President), R. W. Fowler (Treasurer), J. R. Wigfull (Hon. Secretary), W. G. Buck, F. E. P. Edwards, J. R. Hall, C. F. Innocent, H. L. Paterson, H. I. Potter, C. S. Sandford, E. Winder, F. H. Wrench.

ARCHITECTURE AND THE STAGE.

THE subject-matter of "Break the Walls Down," a comedy by Mrs. Alexander Gross, which is now being acted at the Savoy Theatre, is the position of women in the modern world. It does not deal with the Suffragist agitation, but rather aims at showing that in England, as in France, woman can prove her capacity by running a business successfully, and that the prejudice which considers a woman's sphere of influence as limited by the four walls of her home is a prejudice and nothing else. Madge Beaufre (a part excellently acted by Miss Irene McLeod) is the woman; her husband, Patrick Beaufre (acted by Mr. Charles Rock), represents the typically conventional man. The scenes in the play represent Beaufre's house at Chislehurst, his office in the City, and the accountant Playfair's office, in which the meeting of creditors takes place—a meeting at which Beaufre's wife comes to his rescue; and out of the proceeds of her successful business enterprise she makes an offer to her husband's creditors, which offer saves the situation and affords the climax to the play. The last scene but one represents the woman's business premises—Madame Anglice et Cie, of Vienna and Paris—and affords an excellently-designed background for a very amusing scene, in which the Hungarian artist, M. Kárpát, indulges in all the absurdities which the male designer of costumes is credited with possessing. Everyone among a very large cast is well chosen. M. Kárpát, whose part is taken by Mr. Ivan Berlyn, is inimitably amusing, and the creditors' meeting is well conceived and carried out. The dramatist has a dislike to accountants which we think is hardly justified, but the whole effect is that of a very strong play, admirably acted, and which should have a long run.

At the Haymarket Mr. Jerome's comedy in three acts, entitled "The Great Gamble," is given by an exceedingly strong cast. Despite the fact that the comedy or fantasy, as we should call it, is of the slightest, no one feels the need of a stronger thread, a proof of good construction and acting.

Colonel George Herrick, as the perplexed military man who runs away with a friend's wife, who regrets her error immediately, is very well played by Mr. Edmund Maurice; Herr Professor Legler affords Mr. Stanley Cooke an excellent opportunity for proving his sense of humorous interpretation; the offended and irate husband is cleverly played by Mr. Michael Sherbrooke; while Miss Sarah Brooke is equally amusing and charming as the wayward Mrs. Pomfleet.

The little love interlude between Robin and Elsa is pretty and amusing, and the three acts take place in an excellent background representing an ancient grove in Germany.

We feel in this that one admirable background for the action of the piece fulfils every requirement, and from a standpoint of naturalistic scenery nothing could be better devised. The piece was evidently appreciated to the utmost by the audience, as it should be, for it is fresh, amusing, and very quaint in conception.

In "The Silver Lining," the title of the curtain-raiser, we have an original and very amusing farce.

NEW SASHLINE HOLDER.

In reference to the notice of a new sashline holder in our last issue, p. 624, the patentees (Messrs. H. M. Clements & Co.) write that the notice reads "as if it took an hour to replace a broken sashline with our invention. It takes a man about an hour to fit up an existing window in accordance with our patent, but, once fitted, a line can be replaced in from five to ten minutes without disturbing anything but a short piece of the parting bead which holds the pocket-piece. The upper part of the parting bead is nailed fast. An important feature in our invention is that the work of replacing a broken line is all the same, whether it is a small window, which by the present crude system takes a man about half an hour, or a large heavy plate-glass window, which requires two men, and takes them upwards of an hour."

THE "TOWN PLANNING REVIEW."

THE *Town Planning Review* is to be congratulated on the successful commencement of Vol. V., the first number of which contains some valuable contributions and well maintains the high standard to which we have become accustomed. The first contribution is a reprint of the interesting address delivered by the Right Hon. John Burns, M.P., at the inaugural dinner of the new Town Planning Institute. Then follows a critical appreciation by Mr. A. E. Edwards, M.A., of a "World Centre of Communication," as conceived by E. M. Hébrard and H. C. Anderson. This is well illustrated by a general plan, by bird's-eye views showing the whole lay-out, and by a beautiful elevational drawing of one of the main buildings—the Temple of the Arts facing the Grand Canal.

Mr. Raymond Unwin then contributes an article on "Roads and Streets," in which he discusses some of the points which are now a matter of controversy among town planners, and gives some good views of English and continental streets.

A study of the problem of street widening in close-built areas, with a view to reducing the cost of future expropriation, is contributed by Mr. A. Augustine Rey. The advantages of setting buildings back by successive stages as they rise is well illustrated by numerous sectional diagrams.

No. 13 of the series of articles by Professor Adshead on the decoration and furnishing of the city deals with tall lighting standards, masts, and car poles, and gives a few good examples, including the well-known bronze pedestal of the masts at Venice.

From a foreword to some notes on the "Sources, Collection, and Distribution of Water," by Mr. H. E. L. Martin, we gather that this is the first of a series of articles upon those points of municipal engineering which are of importance to town planning. Such articles cannot fail to be useful to all those engaged in the study of this subject, and they should add to the interest of the *Review*.

Mr. Alasdair Geddes enters a protest against the disfigurement of Princes-street, Edinburgh, by the fronts of picture palaces; while Mr. Abercrombie deals with the progress made by the Town Planning Act and with the new Procedure Regulations.

An interesting number ends with the "Chronicle of Passing Events," by no means the least valuable feature of the *Review*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Beautiful London and the Destruction of Monuments.

SIR,—In your report of Mr. Raffles Davison's lecture in London, he says of Trafalgar-square:—"It will never be a fine square so long as the Nelson Column remains—one of the most ridiculous monuments and effigies which has ever memorialised a national hero. We can never give Trafalgar-square a scale which will hold such a thing. . . . The National Gallery is dominated by one of the most absurd pepper-box domes in London." I hope that my friend Mr. Raffles Davison will not mind my expressing a frank difference of opinion on these points, and further a hope that those who endeavour to create interest in beautifying London will avoid advocating the destruction of our civil monuments. The dome of the National Gallery is, I think, quiet and charming; it is the work of the most learned architect in the academic sense we have ever had. As to the view that the Nelson Column is too big for its place, who can know? Some of us think that the flying out to some extravagance of scale is one of the prime means of effective display. The Landseer bronzes are magnificent. As a matter of fact the group probably stands as a representative symbol of London to more people than does any other monument after the dome of St. Paul's. From certain points of view I am ready enough to laugh at the column and statue, but they represent the ideas of the nation on the morrow of Trafalgar, and to attack their existence is, to me, unthinkable.

Here is this supreme national monument, on which, I suppose, £100,000 was spent, and it seems to be suggested that London would be beautified if it were destroyed. Of course, it is not put forward seriously as a working policy, but the light mention of such an idea shows that our thoughts are set in the wrong direction. The ideal is to better, to tidy, to adorn, and not to destroy. I would not even destroy the poor fountain basins, but would set an able sculptor the problem of adding fine sculpture to them. Depend upon it they would come out far more interesting work than if they were entirely new. The column might have bands of significant sculpture placed around the shaft at various heights and the capital might be gilt. The area could be nicely paved, and the fountains might be set round with effective flowering plants. This is my view of how London should be beautified.

W. R. LETHABY.

Building By-Laws and Rural Development.

SIR,—In your leading article on "Conditions Affecting Rural Development" you give recognition to facts which are too often ignored when the dwellings question is considered. For instance, you point out that well-designed buildings are rendered vain by untidiness and dirt resulting from the neglect of occupiers. It may be true that the "stye makes the pig and not the pig the stye," but it is not true that the slum the untidy and dirty man. While every effort should be made to abolish the slum, this desideratum can only be achieved by a reform of the untidy and dirty occupier.

The first sentence of your article sums up the situation in a manner which is so true that it should be kept in view by the new Departmental Committee recently appointed by the Local Government Board. You say, "Before the days of building by-laws and regulations many conditions affecting building were nevertheless regarded as essential which to-day have ceased unfortunately to be so." We may have too much even of what is good in itself, especially if it is forced upon us. Such is the opinion of the British Constitution Association with regard to building by-laws and regulations.

You are somewhat in error in thinking that the members of the British Constitution Association are among those "who believe in entire freedom and liberty to do whatever anyone may wish." To make this statement correct the following addition is required:—"except where what one may wish is antagonistic to the public interest."

The Bill promoted by the Association for amending the Public Health Acts is limited in its object to the removal of restrictions which do not conserve the public interest. The Bill proposes to apply the principle of exemption organised by the London Building Act of 1894, viz., that restrictions which are necessary for terrace houses or buildings in close proximity become unreasonable if applied to a detached building with no other building within 30 ft. of it. The exemption of such detached buildings within the metropolis under the London Building Act of 1894 from the provisions of the Act which apply to the construction of terrace buildings has given general satisfaction, and I know of no case where, after an experience of twenty years, this liberty to build as one may wish has led to anyone being injured.

In order that it may be seen how reasonable the proposals of the Bill are, let me set them out. The buildings to be exempt from certain by-laws are only those in which every part "is situated at a distance from every boundary of the curtilage thereof of not less than 15 ft., or, if the height of the building or any part thereof, measured from the ground base thereof to the spring of the roof, exceeds 15 ft. at a distance from every boundary of the curtilage thereof at least equal to such height, and also at a distance from any other building of not less than 30 ft.," or where abutting on a street is the prescribed distance from the centre of the street. The Bill also provides that the exemptions from the by-laws shall cease if conditions provided for are not maintained.

The by-laws from which the detached buildings are to be exempt are those with respect to "the structure of walls, foundations, roofs, floors, chimneys, or hearths, or with respect to the sufficiency of space to be provided in front of buildings, or with respect to the deposit of plans or sections so far as the foregoing matters are concerned." It is expressly provided that nothing in the Bill "shall exempt a building from the operation of any by-law so far as that by-law relates to purposes of health." The building may be divided into two dwellings; in which case the by-laws relating to party-walls are to apply.

Now, as detached buildings of a limited height and with the curtilage named have been safely erected in the metropolis for the past twenty years, it is certainly desirable that a like liberty should be extended to rural districts, and the British Constitution Association is therefore doing a most useful work in promoting a Bill for this purpose.

MARK H. JUDGE.

The late Alderman Thompson and Housing Reform.

SIR,—All housing reformers are mourning the loss of Alderman Thompson, whose tragically sudden death has come as a great shock to his many friends and co-workers. Only last week he attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Land and Home League at the House of Commons, and in a forcible and eloquent speech moved the following resolution:—

> "That this League earnestly requests the Government to consider the possibility of including in their proposals for land and housing reform the giving of a grant in aid of those housing schemes carried out by local authorities to meet the needs of certain classes, men and women, who cannot under any probable scheme of increased wages pay an economic rent, especially in rural districts, and in connection with the rehousing of those dispossessed by closing orders and clearance schemes; and the League suggests that efforts should be made to give effect to such proposed grant in connection with the consideration of the Unionist Housing Bill which has three times passed its Second Reading in the House of Commons and might be modified in such a way as to secure common agreement."

A couple of hours before the news reached me of Alderman Thompson's death I received a long letter from him asking me to help him to get together a committee of Members of Parliament, who, though belonging to different political parties, would work together in order to forward the housing policy embodied in the above resolution. Alderman Thompson asked me to send copies of the resolution to the editors of the principal daily papers and the weekly Press, and this I now do, hoping that you may be able to find space in your columns for it.

It behoves those of us who had the privilege of being associated with Alderman Thompson to see that the work to which he devoted his life is carried on with unfaltering determination.

MARJORY PEASE, Hon. Secretary,
National Land and Home League.

The Cottage: Past and Future.

SIR,—I was very much interested in your article on "The Cottage: Past and Future" in the April 3 number of the *Builder*, and must compliment you on your courageous handling of the subject.

The same problem of housing the working-classes confronts us in Canada, the demand being possibly greater per capita of population than with you.

I have studied this question for some years here, and you have in your article suggested the solution of the problem that I have arrived at, namely, the two-story flat roof cottage.

Experiments are now going on here with poured concrete houses, using steel forms, and I send you, under separate cover, a booklet and photographs of work under construction here. The four-roomed cottages shown in the pamphlet can be built here for £260, and the six-roomed cottage for £360. We have also planned a six-roomed cottage, which seems large enough for ordinary use, and the tenders for it come to £300. These figures are from actual tenders, and include heating, plumbing, and electric wiring; in fact, everything ready for occupation. Building these in large number in any one locality would decrease the cost considerably.

The designs and plans of the cottages can be, of course, varied, but I have endeavoured to design the cottages to convey the idea of the possibilities of the material used—in this case, concrete.

The floors, roofs, partitions, and stairs of these cottages are all concrete, reinforcing being used in the floors and to some extent in the walls.

There is no doubt in my mind that a pretty and decorative cottage can be built with a flat roof, as well as with a high-pitched roof, and assuredly, as you say, with better results in accommodation. You can realise how much more sanitary a concrete cottage would be than either brick or wood, and also requiring no

upkeep or wear and tear charges, and no insurance.

The question of keeping this class of cottage clean on account of the varying tenancy is with us an important one; but the concrete cottage being easily washed out after use by the tenants eliminates any trouble of this kind.

I shall be pleased to hear from you if anything has been done in concrete cottage building in England, and any further information I can give you will be readily forwarded.

W. L. SYMONS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Professional Announcement.

On and after June 3 the business of Mr. H. S. Goodhart Rendel will be conducted from new offices at No. 69, Tufton-street, Westminster (opposite Dean Trench-street).

Exhibition of Woodwork, Carpenters' Hall.

The Worshipful Company of Carpenters are holding an exhibition of works in wood and wood carving at Carpenters' Hall, London, from Monday, June 8 (5 p.m.), to Saturday, June 20 (inclusive). There will be an interesting loan collection of old furniture, craftsmanship, etc., also on view. Admission is free from 11.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. each weekday. Viscount Hambleden has promised to open the Exhibition.

The late Mr. J. Earnshaw's Estate.

The estate of the late Mr. Joseph Earnshaw, of Carlton House, Bridlington, Yorks, head of the firm of Messrs. Earnshaw & Son, architects and surveyors, who died on March 7 last, age sixty-nine years, is of the gross value of £36,257.

The late Mr. R. Vigers's Estate.

The estate of the late Mr. Robert Vigers, of Wellesley House, Sloane-square, S.W., land agent and surveyor, a former President (1898) of the Surveyors' Institution, honorary member of the Royal Society of Arts, and founder of the Surveyors' Institution Benevolent Fund, who died on June 23, 1912, aged eighty-five years, is of the gross value of £4,229.

Boston "Stump."

Mr. W. Samuel Weatherley, F.R.I.B.A., is conducting some repairs of the fabric of the famous church tower of St. Botolph, Boston, reputedly the largest parish church in the United Kingdom. Nearly all the church was built *temp.* Edward III., the first stone being laid in 1309. The tower is nearly 300 ft. high, and has frequently suffered damage from lightning.

The Cathedral, Old Sarum.

In conjunction with Colonel Hawley and Mr. D. H. Montgomerie, Mr. St. John Hope has recently carried out an exploration on the site of the Cathedral Church, Old Sarum. The Synod held in St. Paul's in 1076 decreed that bishops' Sees should be removed from defenceless and obscure villages to fortified cities. The See of Wiltshire was accordingly transferred from Sherborne to Searesbyrig of Wessex, captured from the British by Kenric, site of the Roman station and fort of Sorbiodunum on the Ikeneld-strete. Bishop Herman began the new Cathedral, which Bishop Osmund completed and dedicated in 1092. The structure, measuring 173 ft. by 113 ft. across the transepts, had a nave with aisles and choir and transepts with eastern rounded apses. The foundations, which are perfect, and can be entirely traced, evince that the plan was very similar to those of the churches built by Edward the Confessor at Westminster, Lanfranc at Canterbury, and Bishop Remi at Lincoln. The addition of buildings to the original church was begun as early as the twelfth century, when a large cloister was erected to the north-east, with, to the west of the cloister and next north to the transept, a two-storied building containing a massive crypt 60 ft. by 26 ft., having a middle row of thick pillars and a vaulted roof, which it is supposed formed the Chapter House, entered from the transept. Then followed the erection of the presbytery, to the east beyond the old choir, having four bays with aisles across the east end and a row of three eastern chapels, and of the new transepts which were distinguished by their eastern and western aisles. The old nave was, it is conjectured, also lengthened westwards to carry a tower with side wings, as now at Ely. A porch was opened out of the south transept. Thus, the old cathedral was lengthened to a total extent of 316 ft., and the transepts were widened to 138 ft. The pattern and colouring of the later floor shows that it consisted of bands laid diagonally of squared stone blocks, white and green alternately, and in one portion elaborated with numerous intersecting circles. In a walled enclosure on the south side were found about twenty stone coffins and gravestones, mostly well preserved—two of the inscriptions commemorate Alward of Ramsbury, *circa* 1108, and a Canon Godwin, whom Anselm of Canterbury ordained priest before 1109. Beneath the presbytery were discovered remains of a plaster floor, scribed with lines and curves—perhaps drawn by the master-mason for the setting-out of his work. Upon the migration to Salisbury in 1227, the Church of Osmund (as enlarged) was dismantled, and eventually, in 1330, the Dean and Chapter obtained license to use the material, together with the stones of the Canons' houses and the bishop's palace, for repair of Salisbury Cathedral and the construction of its close-wall. So all was brought to the ground and the place in the sixteenth century became derelict, as it has remained to this day, surrounded by vestiges of the vast ditches and ramparts of the ancient fortified city.

LAW REPORTS.

OFFICIAL REFEREE'S COURT.
(Before Mr. VEREY.)

Featherstone *v.* Milton.

In this case Mr. Verey, one of the Official Referees of the High Court, gave judgment on Monday, May 25. The action was to recover the sum of £208 10s. 6d. for dilapidations on the expiration of a lease of four old cottages at Rushey Green, Catford, which had in years past been converted into shops, and there was also a claim for £26 5s. for one quarter's rent of one of the houses said to have been lost while repairs were being executed after possession had been given up by the defendant.

The plaintiffs, who were executors under a will, were Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Featherstone (widow), Mr. Frank Featherstone, and Mr. Frederick Featherstone, all of Tunbridge Wells, and the defendant was Mr. Edward Milton, of Brownhill-road, Catford, to whom the houses were leased in 1878 for a period of thirty-five years. The rental of the houses was £75 a year under the lease, and it was stated that one of them now let at £120 a year and the other three at £105 each. On the expiration of the lease surveyors went over the premises on behalf of the plaintiffs and scheduled a number of repairs said to be necessary. Some of the repairs had been done by the defendant, and the necessity for others was disputed. The defendant denied any breach of covenant, and called evidence to prove that the premises had been sufficiently repaired in accordance with the notice served upon him by the plaintiffs' surveyors; but "for the sake of peace" he paid £10 into Court with a general denial of liability.

Mr. Verey, in giving judgment, said that he considered the plaintiffs' surveyors had taken a higher standard than seemed to be justified, considering the age and character of the property, and had asked for much work to be done which was not really required. Upon careful consideration of the whole of the evidence he had come to the conclusion that the property, whether regarded as dwelling-houses or shops, was, when the defendant gave up possession, in such substantial repair as would satisfy any reasonable-minded tenant. Defendant had, therefore, complied with the terms of the lease and the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover for dilapidations more than the £10 paid into Court. As to the claim for rent, it had not been proved that the house remained unlet in consequence of any default on the part of the defendant. Judgment must, therefore, be for the defendant with costs, and the £10 paid into Court would have to be paid out to the defendant in part satisfaction of such costs.

Judgment was entered accordingly.

A Timber Guarantee: Curious Dispute over Timber Supplied to a Builder.

In the Bow County Court recently, before his Honour Judge Smyly, K.C., a curious action was tried, having reference to the supply of a large quantity of timber to a builder under a guarantee. The plaintiff in the action was Mr. George E. Gray, a timber merchant, of Katherine-road, East Ham, and the defendant Mr. Herbert C. Aldridge, of 16, Warwick-street, Regent-street, W., a solicitor, the amount claimed being £98.

It appeared that a guarantee was given by the defendant, up to £100, for timber, supplied to Mr. W. F. Revill, of Fern Bank, Hampton Hill, a master builder.

Mr. Morton Smith, barrister, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Morle was counsel for the defence.

Mr. John Willard, giving evidence for the plaintiff, said a quantity of timber was required by Mr. Revill, and as they did not care to run any risk they asked Mr. Aldridge to guarantee it. He agreed to, up to £100, payment to be made within six week of the delivery of the timber. It was true that guarantee was dated in April, but it did not come into their hands until May. On April 16 timber to the amount of £22 19s. 6d. was supplied, but that was paid for the day before. Then other big consignments were sent, some of which were specifically ordered and paid for, and others were supplied on credit. In November Mr. Revill had a big building contract at Kingston, and witness went to the defendant and asked him if he would guarantee Mr. Revill to £400. As he declined, they refused to supply timber except for cash. At that time he must have known there was a large amount due on the guarantee.

Mr. Morle, for the defence, submitted it was clear on the guarantee that it meant the defendant would pay up to the first £100 worth supplied.

Judge Smyly: You mean on credit, because the first item of £22 19s. 6d. was supplied on the 16th, but paid for the day before.

Mr. Morle: My contention is that the guarantee has only to do with the first £100 worth of timber supplied, whether paid for or not. The idea was that whatever was paid for should be appropriated to the £100.

Judge Smyly: The answer to that is clearly, in so far as the £22 19s. 6d. is concerned, that the order was given before the guarantee.

Mr. Morle: But supplied after, and our guarantee is as to timber supplied. Receipts were given for payments by Mr. Revill, and the defendant knew of their existence, and he was, of course, allocating those sums as against his £100 guarantee. Had he not known of those receipts he would, of course, have adopted the simple course of protecting himself. It was suggested that he was told that he had a liability of £100 when he was asked for the £400 guarantee in November, and it struck one as odd, if that was the case, that he did not protect himself at once, as he had thousands of pounds of Mr. Revill's money passing through his hands. I say he was obviously led astray by the misleading action of the plaintiff.

For the defence Mr. Aldridge gave evidence and said that Mr. Willard was present when the guarantee was given on April 5. This was the first time a dispute had arisen as to the date of it. He was asked for the guarantee, and, after demur, gave it, as at that time some £2,000 or £3,000 of Mr. Revill's money was passing through his hands. He naturally expected that the plaintiff would be paid out of that for any timber he supplied.

Judge Smyly: But why didn't you do it if you had all this money?

Defendant: Because I had heard of these receipts, and imagined that everything was paid. When I was asked for the £400 guarantee not a word was said about any liability hanging over my head then, as after that I had some £2,000 of Mr. Revill's through my fingers, and I should have seen that it was paid.

In cross-examination, he agreed that the Kingston job could not be carried out without the timber, but it was by no means certain that the plaintiff would not supply it just because they had not got a guarantee. A guarantee was safer, of course, but without it people did not always refuse to supply. It was true he had heard that after that they refused to supply any timber except for cash; but that had no significance as regards himself with reference to any guarantee. As a matter of fact, the plaintiff did supply on credit.

Mr. Smith: Yes, we do know he managed to get some.

Judge Smyly: It seems to me that it makes not the slightest difference in this case whether the guarantee was on April 5 or May 5. The £22 19s. 6d. worth of timber was paid for before it was delivered, and this guarantee has only to do with timber which will be paid for six weeks after delivery. It is not a guarantee that lasts only six weeks.

Mr. Morle: I do submit that the guarantee is clearly only as to the first £100 worth.

Judge Smyly: Then how about the goods that were paid for in cash? You cannot pay twice, and this guarantee only has reference to timber that will have to be paid for. It must be that supplied on credit, and my verdict is for the plaintiff for £98.

Judgment was entered accordingly, with costs.

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

Pulpit, Church at Canosa, and Rose Window, Cathedral of Altamura.

THESE are two more of a series which we are giving of architectural subjects from Southern Italy.

The New Grill-Room and French Restaurant, Berkeley Hotel, Piccadilly.

WE give four photographs of the new grill-room and restaurant of the Berkeley Hotel, which has been carried out from the designs of Mr. E. L. Lutyens, A.R.A., and which is an excellent example of appropriate and pleasing design.

St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

THE view of this well-known building is reproduced from Mr. A. E. Richardson's book on "Monumental Classic Architecture in Great Britain and Ireland during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," a review of which appears on p. 639.

Australia House, Aldwych.

THIS building is being erected in the Strand and Aldwych to contain the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia and an Exhibition Hall for the display of Australian products. A brief description appeared in our special Academy issue, May 8, when a perspective view of the building was given.

Refuge Assurance Company, Manchester.

ABOUT seventeen years ago the late Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., designed the offices of the Refuge Assurance Company in Oxford-street, Manchester. In course of time it became necessary to add largely to the office accommodation, and Mr. Paul Waterhouse was called in to supplement his father's work. The original building had to become a wing of the larger whole, and, as it was not designed with any definite view to so great a future development, it seemed desirable to the present architect to mark the junction of the two blocks with a commanding feature. This is the architectural reason for the bold tower, over 200 ft. high, which links the old work with the new and has at its base a massive granite archway leading to an inner quadrangle. The street frontage naturally perpetuates the red terra-cotta treatment initiated in the earlier block, but Mr. Waterhouse has in the upper part of the tower, in the courtyard, and in the groined portico beneath the tower varied the colour by using stone-coloured tints.

Buildings for the Prudential Assurance Co.

THIS illustrates the offices for the Prudential Company at Grimsby by Mr. Paul Waterhouse.

MEETINGS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

The Royal Institution.—Professor Silvanus P. Thompson, B.A., D.Sc., on "Faraday and the Foundations of Electrical Engineering."—I. 3 p.m.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JUNE 5-6.

The Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—Meeting of the Institution, to be held in the Scottish District at Dunfermline.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

THE usual weekly meeting of the London County Council was held on Tuesday at the County Hall, Viscount Peel, Chairman, presiding.

Loans.—The following, amongst other loans, were sanctioned:—Holborn Borough Council, £6,255 for street improvement; Lewisham Borough Council, £9,700 for paving; Paddington Borough Council, £2,750 for street improvement; Poplar Borough Council, £8,015 for paving work; Wandsworth Borough Council, £61,248 for street improvements.

Theatres Committee.—The Committee reported having considered the drawings submitted by Messrs. Hood Brothers in respect of a hall to be erected in East Bank, Stamford Hill, and to be known as Orion Hall. Seating accommodation will be provided for 550 people.

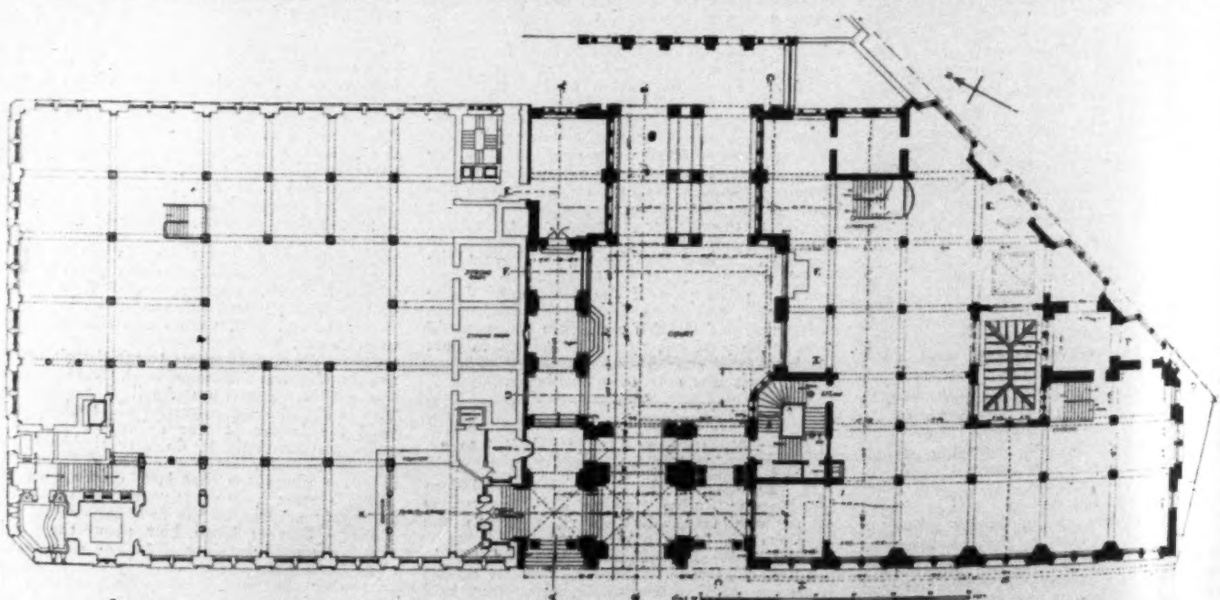
The New County Hall.—The Establishment Committee reported having had under consideration the question of the arrangements to be made for proceeding with the construction of the portion, namely, sect. D, of the new building to be erected on the site of Messrs. Holloway Brothers (London), Ltd., premises. With the view of expediting the erection of this portion of the building they had been in communication with the company on the question of obtaining possession at an earlier date than December 25, 1914, of part of their premises, in order that the construction of the river wall extension might be put in hand forthwith. As the result of negotiations, they had provisionally arranged that the company should give possession on August 1, 1914, of the river frontage portion of their premises, together with access thereto from Belvedere-road, and that the Council should allow them to continue in occupation of the middle portion and the Belvedere-road frontage portion of their premises until May 1, 1915, and June 24, 1915, respectively. The three portions referred to of the company's premises had approximate areas of 15,500, 25,750, and 12,100 sq. ft. Under the arrangement outlined it would be possible to commence the construction of the river wall extension five months earlier than was anticipated, and, as the construction of the raft foundation could not be begun until the erection of the wall was far advanced, the date of the commencement of that work and consequently of the commencement of the building work would be brought forward. They proposed that there should be issued forthwith an advertisement inviting tenders for the construction of the river wall extension. They had decided that the form of contract for this work should provide for its completion within a period of nine months, and that a bonus at the rate of £250 a week be given in respect of the completion of the work in less than the contract time, while liquidated damages at the rate of £100 a week would be provided for in respect of non-completion within that time. They were advised that it was inexpedient at present to publish the amount of the estimate in respect of this work, and the Finance Committee had agreed that the necessary estimate should be submitted to the Council after tenders had been received. It was essential that tenders should be invited at once in order to secure that the work might be begun on August 1, 1914.

The Committee recommended accordingly, and the Report was adopted.

Kennington Fire Station.—The Fire Brigade Committee submitted a preliminary estimate of £100 (which was approved) in connection with the proposed alterations at Kennington Fire Station, estimated to cost £11,000.

Building in Baker-street.—Mr. Johnson asked why it was that in such an important thoroughfare as Baker-street a building was being erected several feet beyond the building line. Mr. A. T. Taylor said the building to which Mr. Johnson referred was being erected on the site of old buildings, and the Council had no power to compel the owner to set the building back.

Coat-of-Arms.—It was agreed that the coat-of-arms for the Council submitted by the General Purposes Committee on May 5, 1914, be approved as follows:—Barry wavy azure and silver a chief silver with a cross gules therein charged with a leopard gold, and that it be referred to the General Purposes Committee to select the most suitable motto for the Council.

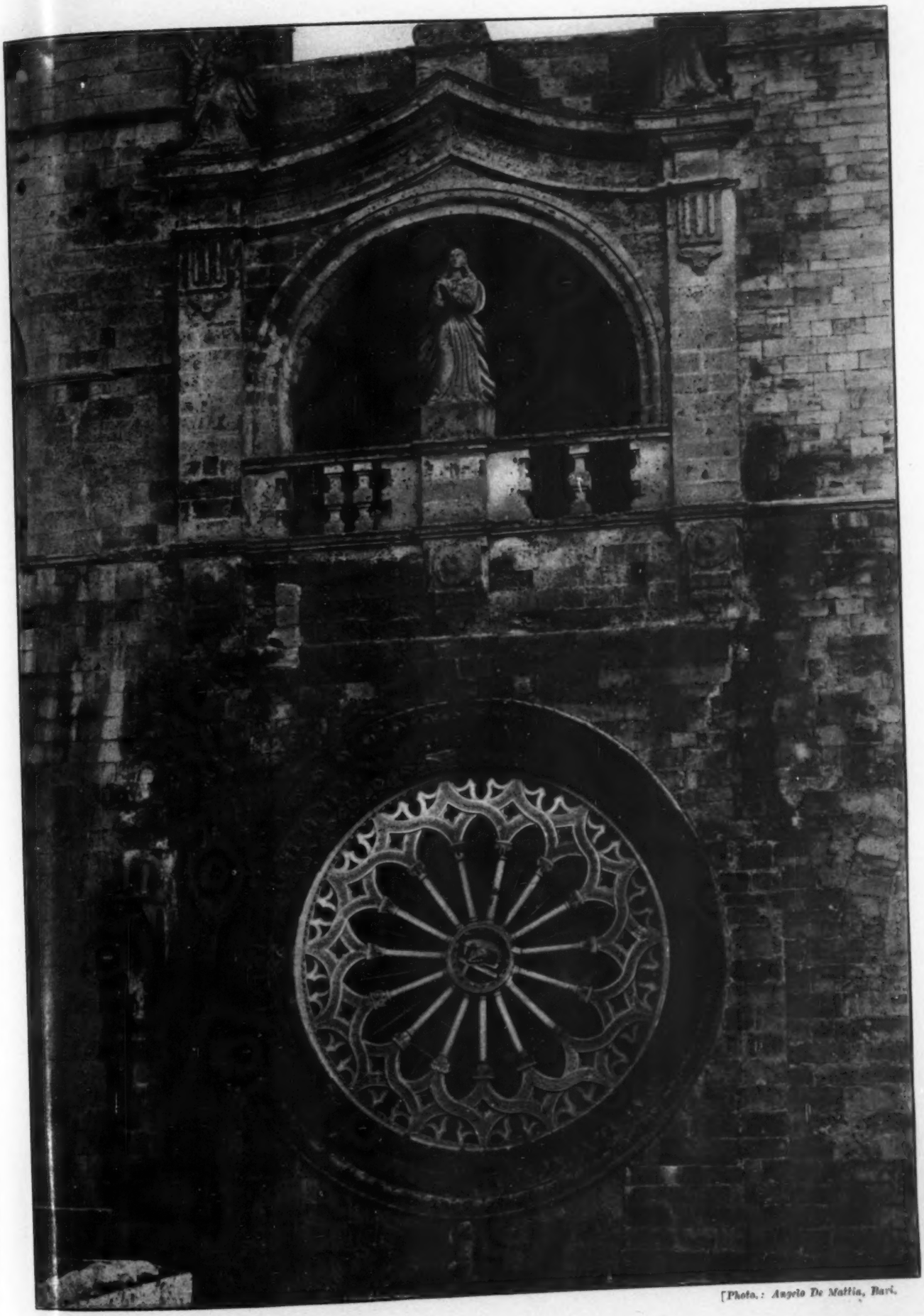


Refuge Assurance Buildings, Manchester: Ground Floor Plan.

Mr. Paul Waterhouse, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

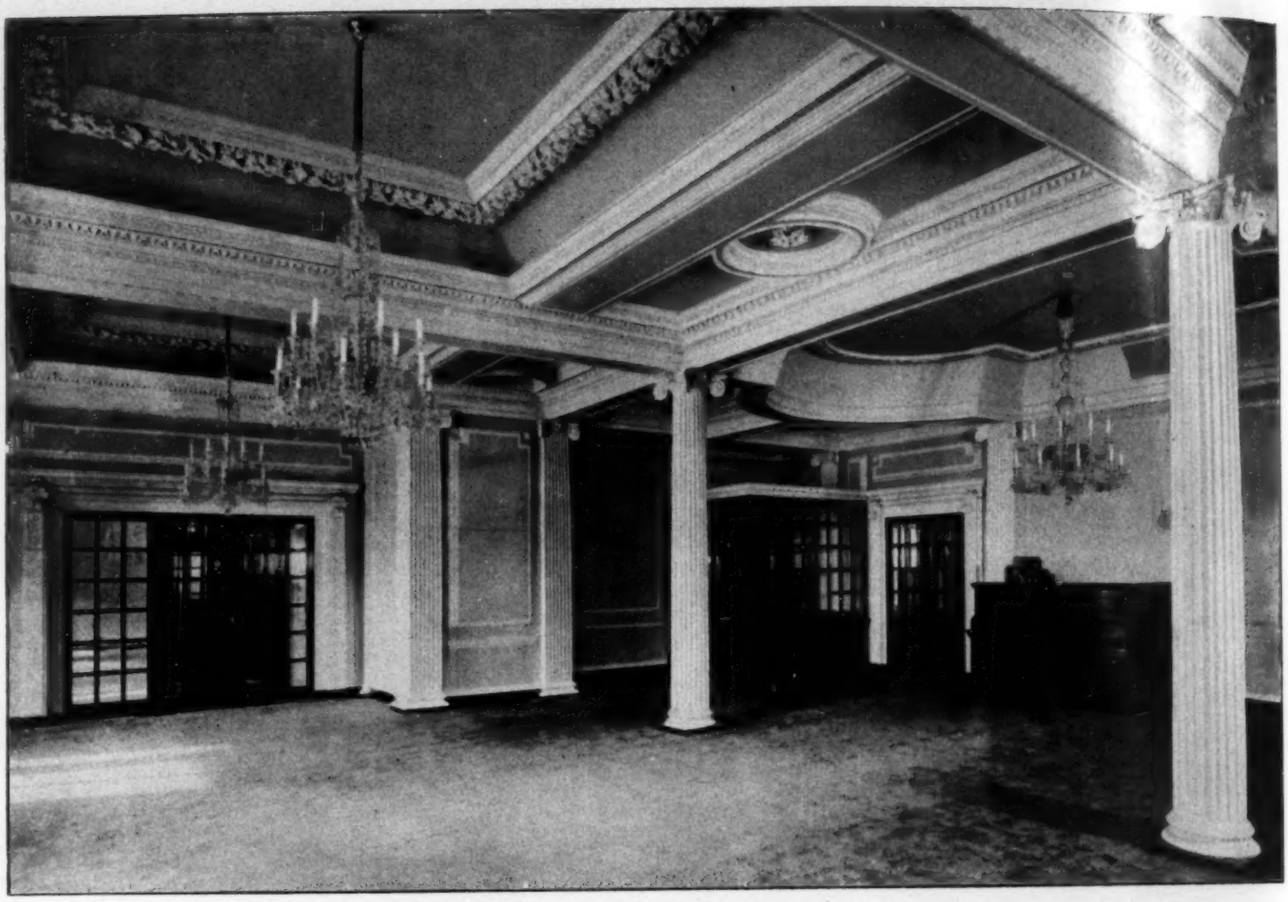
[Photo.: Angelo De Mattia, Pari.

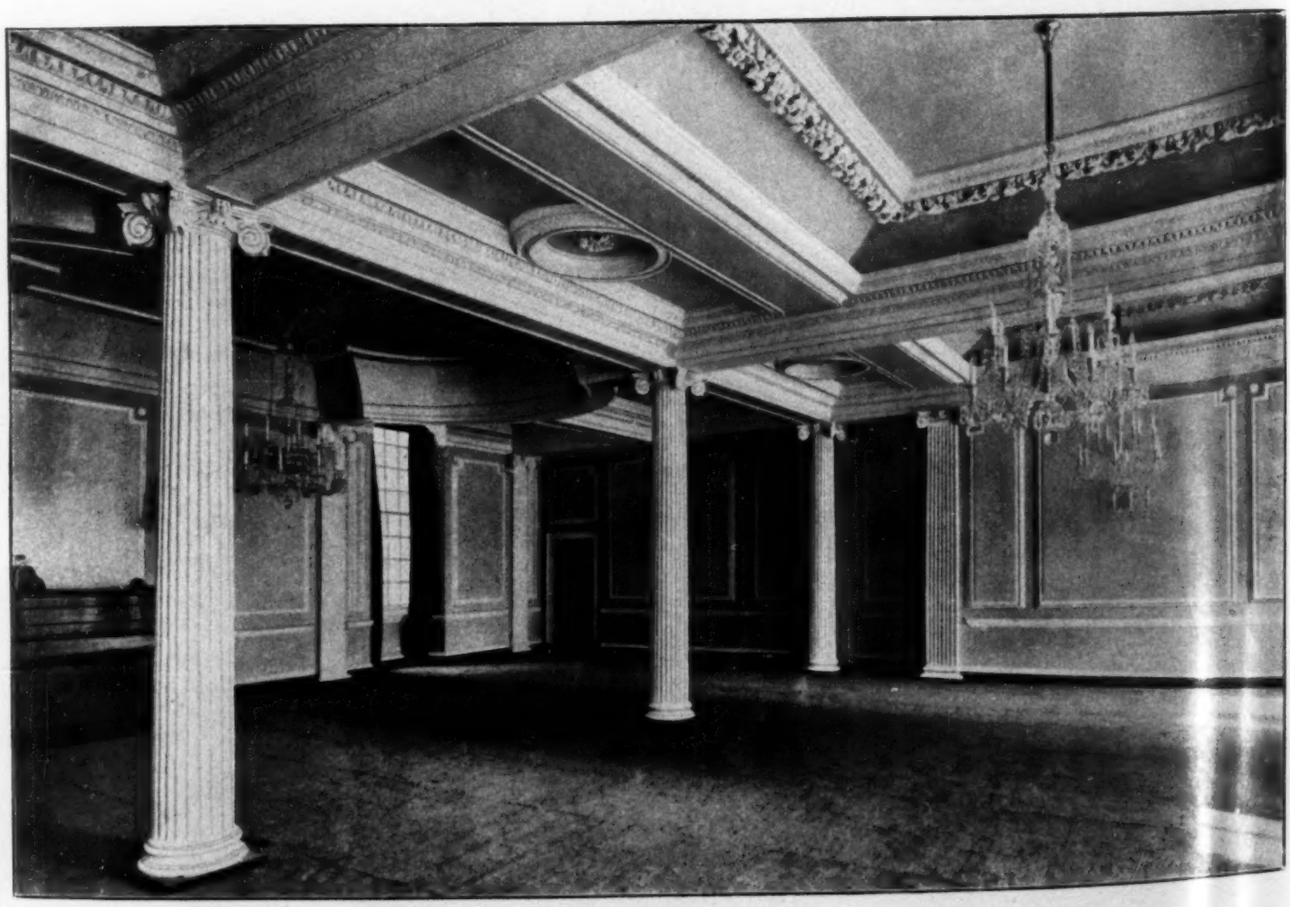
PULPIT: CHURCH AT CANOSA.



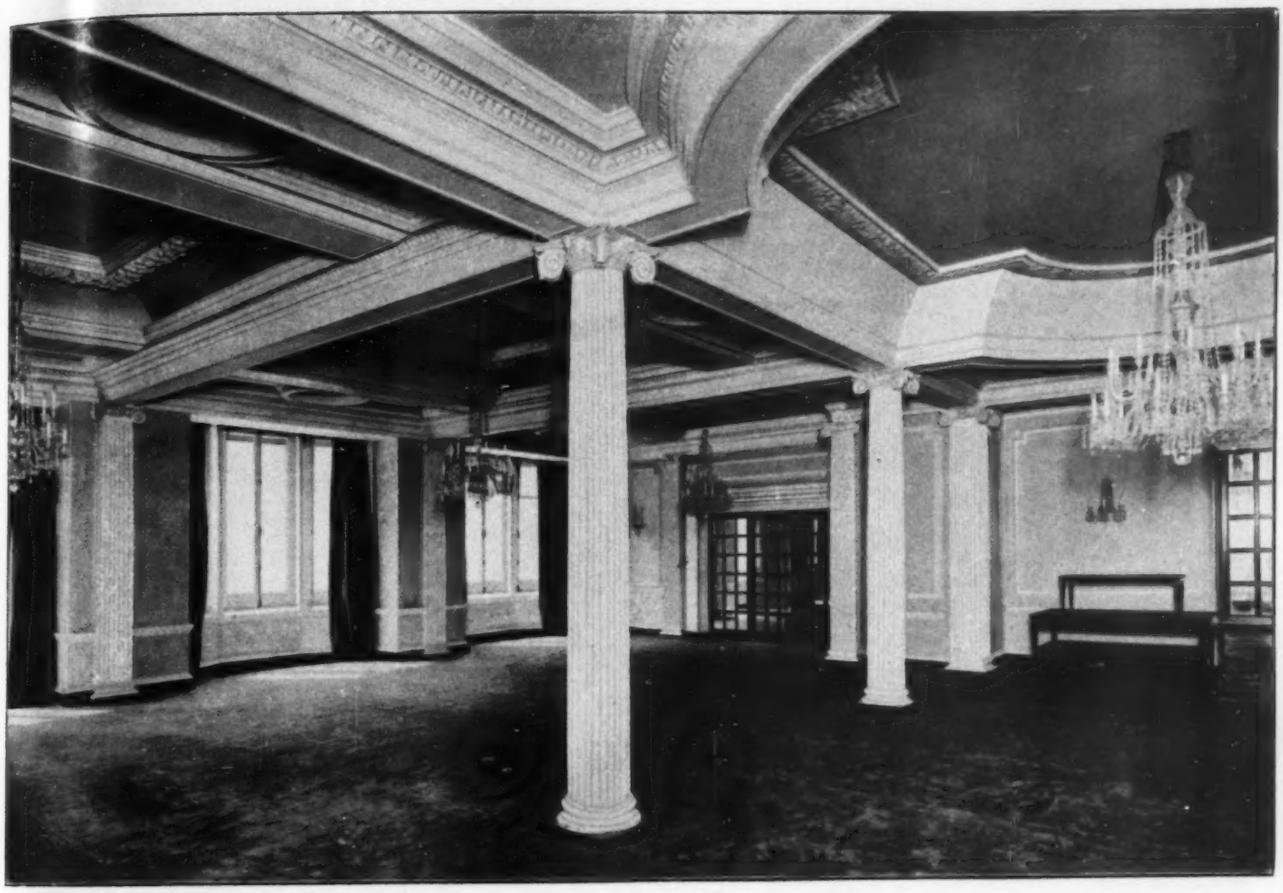
[Photo.: Angelo De Mattia, Bari.

ROSE WINDOW: CATHEDRAL OF ALTAMURA.





BERKELEY HOTEL, PICCADILLY: Parisian Café and Grill-Room.—Mr. E. L. Lutyens, A.R.A., Architect.



BERKELEY HOTEL, PICCADILLY: Parisian Café and Grill-Room.—Mr. E. L. Lutyens, A.R.A., Architect.

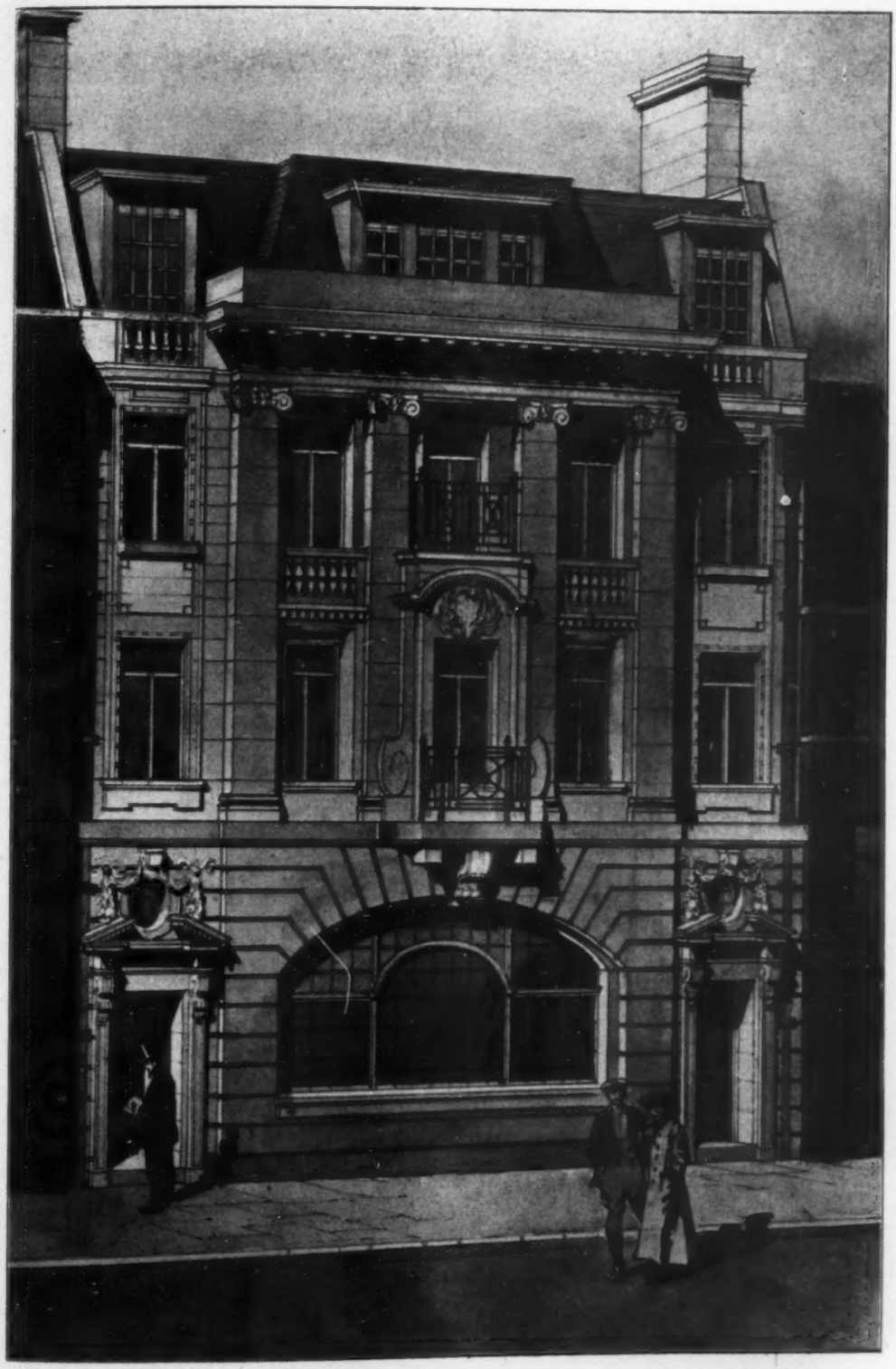
AUSTRALIA HOUSE.—Mr. A. Marshall Mackenzie, LL.D., A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. A. G. R. Mackenzie, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.—H. Lonsdale Elmes, Architect. Completed by Professor Cockerell, R.A.

(From *Monumental Architecture in Great Britain and Ireland*, by A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A.)

Sprague & Co., Ltd., Printers, 69 & 70, Dean St., Soho, W.

REFUGE ASSURANCE BUILDINGS, MANCHESTER.—Mr. Paul Waterhouse, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



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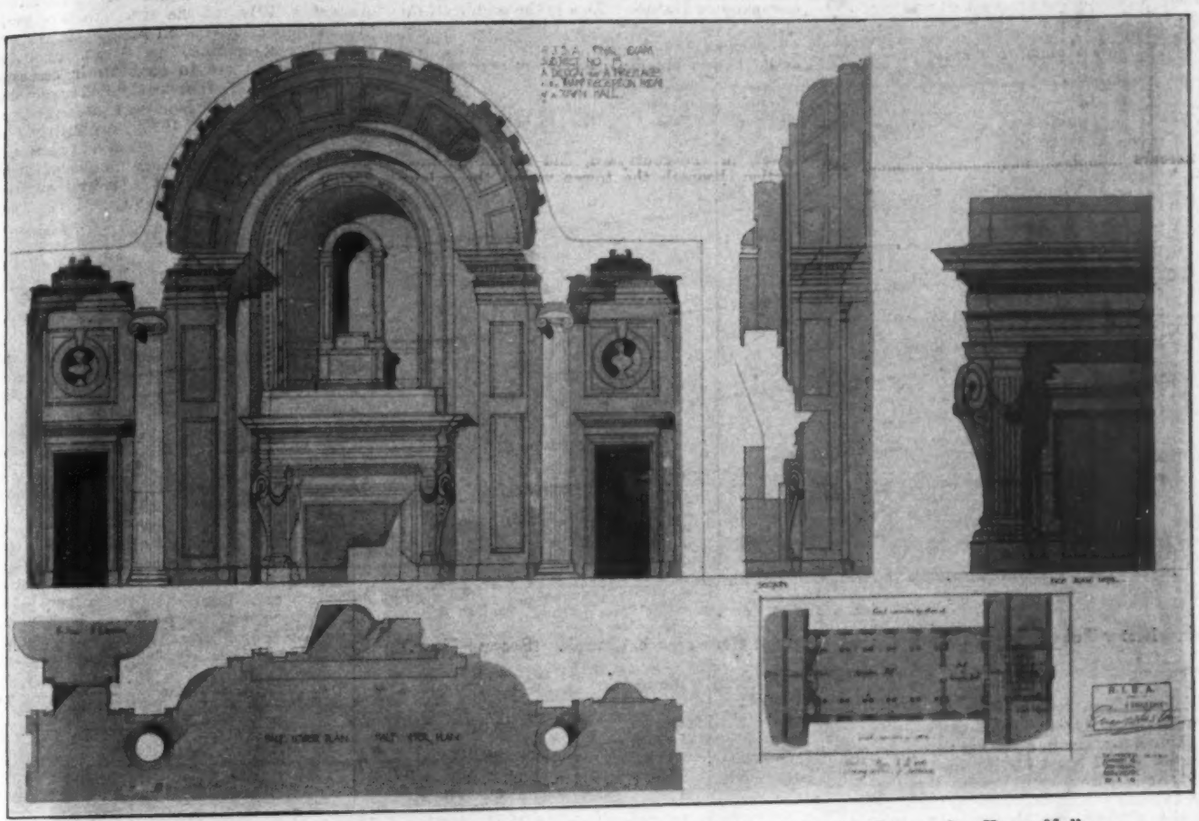
BUILDINGS FOR THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., GRIMSBY.—Mr. Paul Waterhouse, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOLS SECTION.



Manchester School of Architecture: Design for a Fireplace in the Main Reception-Room of a Town Hall. (R.I.B.A. Final Examination.)

By Mr. T. W. Herford.

MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

IT is impossible to write seriously about any school of architecture in this country, without making immediate reference to the R.I.B.A. The reason is obvious, since the work of the school is so directly influenced by the examination requirements of that body. Any course of study, however complete, must sooner or later be broken into by these requirements. It has been so in all the weary and unfruitful years of modern architectural education.

The recently-granted admission of an independent school subject as a "Testimony of Study" for the Final Examination has removed one difficulty, but, unfortunately, there are three still remaining. The effect is that fashion becomes the governing factor in the production of the studio. Not until the full number of independent "testimonies" are admitted can there be an appreciable measure of work submitted, upon which the value of an educational system can be assessed.

One moment, students of the whole Empire, are concerning themselves with the elevation of a clock tower, at other moments, with a monumental fireplace, a hammer-beam roof, or a lighthouse, or this or that dislocated object. A class may even be afflicted with the whole lot at one time, students and instructors hopping, flea-like, from one to the other in the too well-known competition manner characteristic of amateur educationalists. No serious system is possible under such conditions. Architectural schools are becoming firmly established, and ought now to be relieved of the strict control of a central governing body.

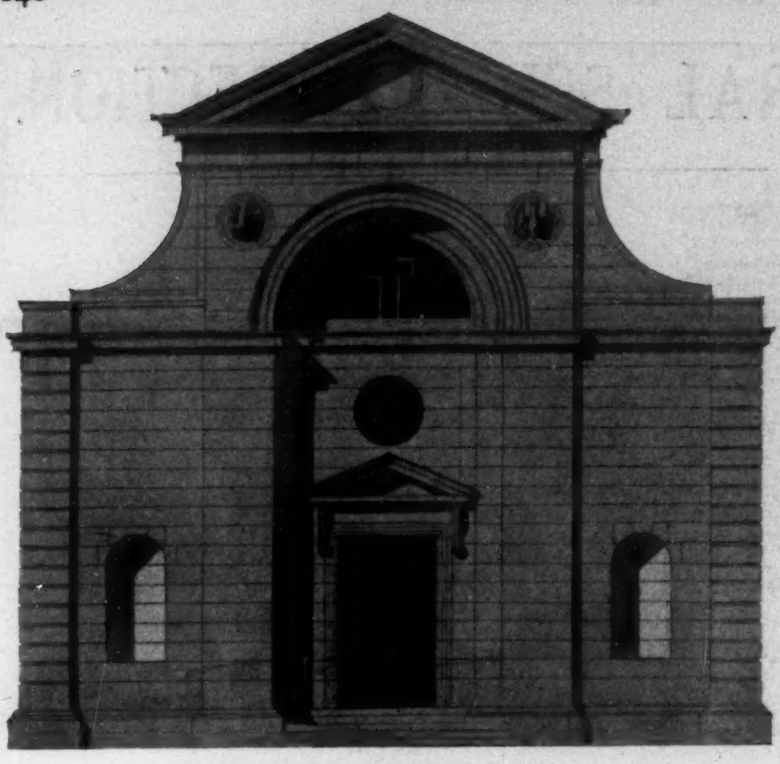
History of Architecture, Construction, and Design do not belong to separate departments; they combine to tell one story, and it ought not to be within the province of any body, outside the direct control of these subjects, to introduce its raw demands into any one of them. Since assessment there must be, let it be made on the independent results of a school. A system of instruction may be good or bad, but without complete control it can only be bad.

The system of the Manchester School primarily accepts traditional architecture as an expression of the conditions of life and the standard of science and art of its day. Studies are made in a traditional manner, adapted to modern needs, more particularly as a necessary basis of

Detail of West Front.

Manchester School of Architecture: Study for a Renaissance Church. (Second Year.)

By Mr. P. Morrey.



Detail of West Front.

Manchester School of Architecture: Study for a Renaissance Church. (Second Year.)

By Mr. Roy Bowes.

criticism. The reason that a classic type more often appears is, first, because a style must be chosen, for the above reason; second, because the horizontal type is, in most cases, more easily applied to present needs. Whether or not the type so chosen will be considered sufficient to the student in his more mature years depends upon his own powers of imagination. He has learned much if he has grasped, in some measure, the underlying principles of building in "truth and beauty" as taught by the past. The lesson can, with equal effect, be applied to the present, so long as he refuses to be an antiquarian nor strains to be an artist.

The dogma of style is pernicious. Style is most valuable to us as part of the elementary experimental stock of the architectural laboratory for mere demonstration of known compounds. In education it is the process which really matters, not the compound.

A. C. DICKIE.

THE GLASGOW SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

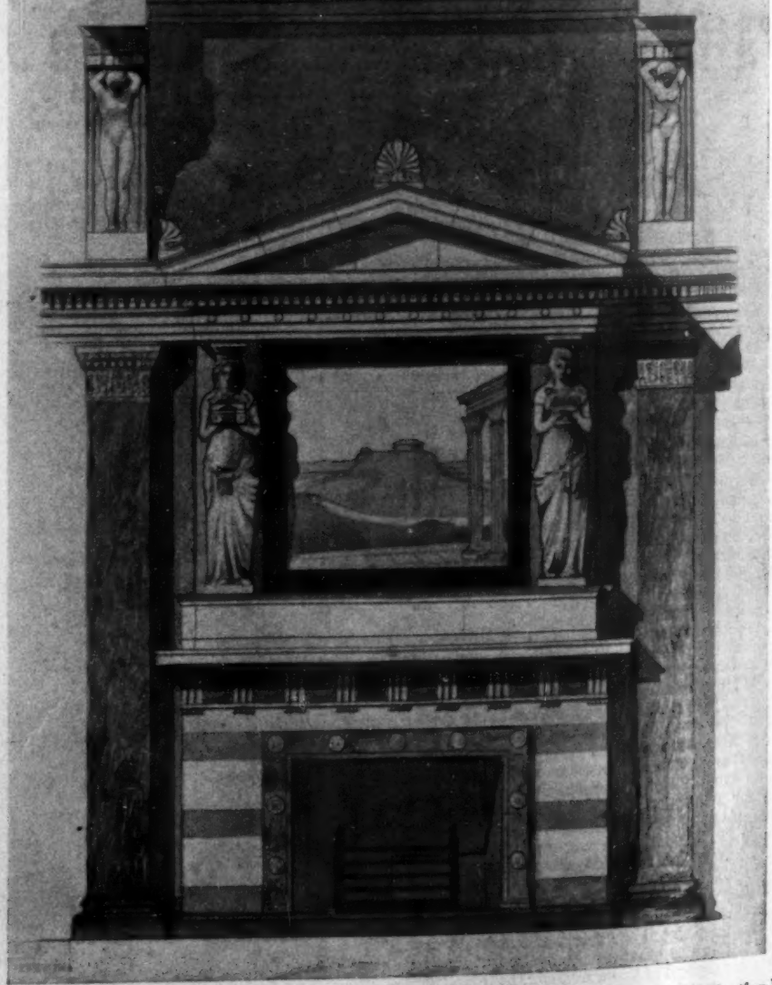
THE Glasgow School of Architecture provides for a complete course of architectural studies. The more technical and scientific sides are taught in the Royal Technical College, while art subjects and architectural design are imparted in the School of Art. The curriculum, moreover, is intimately connected with practical training in an office. The course of study is twofold, by Day and in Evening Classes, and, according to the time left to the young architect after office work, he attends either the Day Course or the Evening Course. The complete or Diploma Course cannot, of course, be taken unless with a minimum of, say, two years in Day Classes. So elastic a system allows for all individual development, or, rather, is meant to secure for each student the best results, under circumstances, while meeting the practical requirements of the different offices.

We arrange where possible that students should begin and finish their studies by Day School work with an intermediate period of Evening, or, better, of half-day classes corresponding to the bulk of their practical apprenticeship.

Students who have not attended enough of Day Classes and been unable to complete the Diploma curriculum compete for a Course Certificate. Diploma students receive a Certificate of a higher character, but are not allowed to present their "thesis"—*i.e.*, their diploma work, usually a very important piece of work—before another two or more years spent in an office in professional practice or in research studies. So that our Diploma holders are not merely graduated students, but well-trained, experienced men of between twenty-six and thirty years of age.

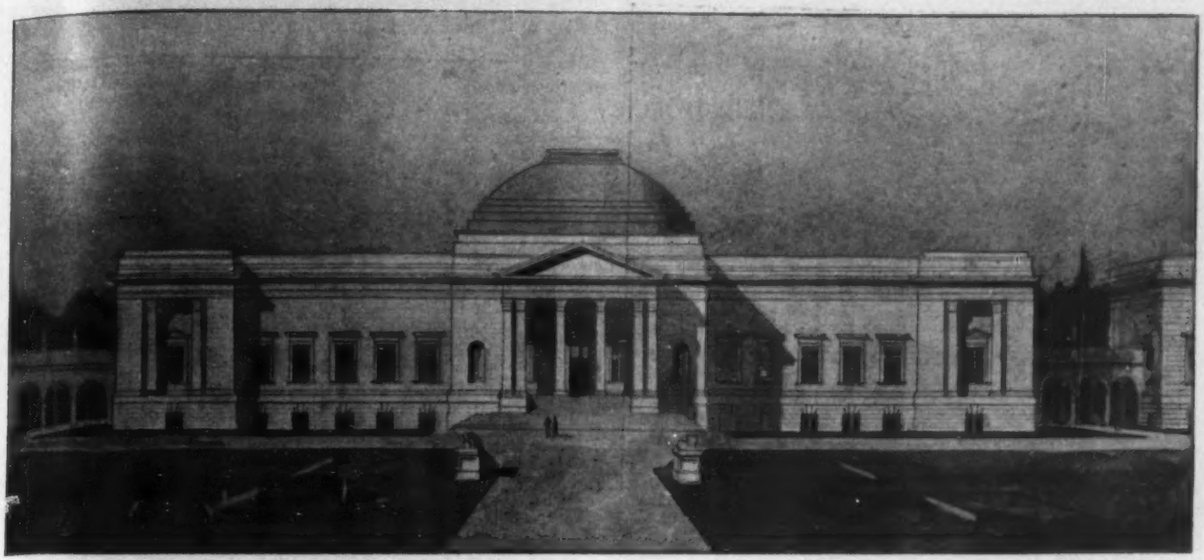
In School the main subject is a constant training in architectural design. Students for this purpose are divided up in Seniors and Juniors, each class corresponding to a two years' course, the more advanced men leading the less able and encouraging the beginners. History of Architecture and Building Construction of a very high standard are not only taught by lectures, but students have to apply their knowledge to a concrete design of their own in each subject—Stone, Wood, Steel Construction, etc.; Norman, Gothic, Renaissance styles, etc. A substantial standard is insisted upon in Art and Science subjects—Drawing and Modelling, with also Juniors and Seniors, and several stages in each class—Mathematics, Descriptive Geometry, Mechanics of Structures, Physical Science. Measuring for Juniors and Seniors is a summer subject, and all advanced students are encouraged to travel, the highest awards of the School including Travelling Bursaries for Italy.

As entrance to the Diploma Course we accept the R.I.B.A. standard as for their Preliminary Examination, but we insist, when possible, that young men should attain a University standard of secondary education. We could obtain a better standard in our architectural studies if both parents and architects would realise the necessity for a future architect of an excellent general education. On the other hand, we depend on the sympathy of both practising architects and parents to get more of our students in the Day Course and to keep the



Manchester School of Architecture: Design for a Fireplace. (R.I.B.A. Examination.)

By Mr. H. Z. Kassem.



Manchester School of Architecture: Design for a School of Architecture. (Fourth Year Time Subject.)

By Mr. W. Orlando Jones. (See page 645.)

students for longer periods in the same Day Classes.

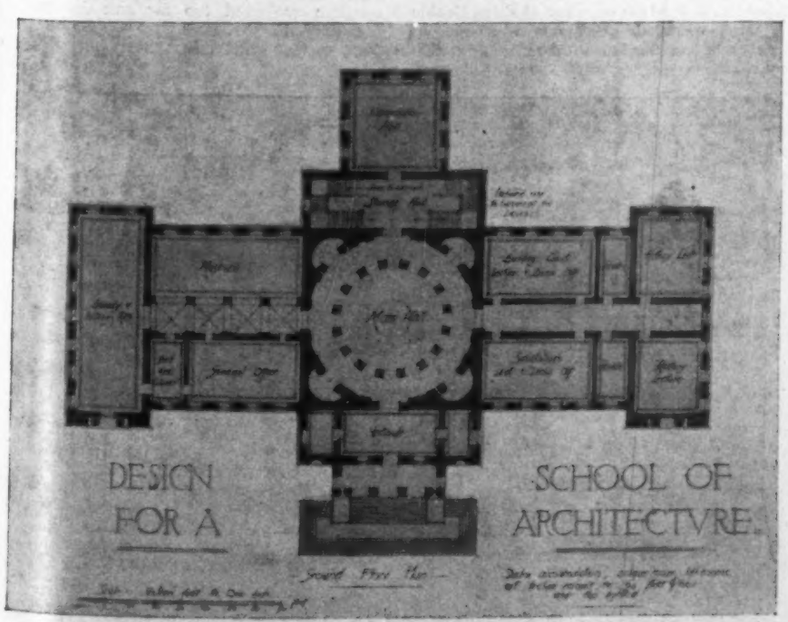
We feel honestly that, as a School, we have done our best, and indeed some have kindly commended our work as excellent; but we want still to progress—for the sake of our students and for the honour of the profession. Such a progress is practically in the hands of our practising colleagues, and will depend upon the proportion of daytime left by them to their apprentices. They may fear some trouble in their business, but in the long run they will realise that School training—Day School training—produces the useful apprentices and the good draughtsmen. EUGÈNE BOURDON.

SCIOGRAPHY:
ITS USE AND ABUSE.

BY J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

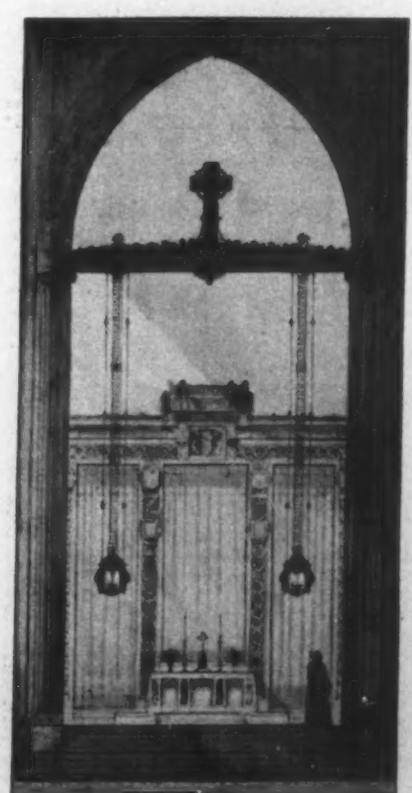
IN the days when, to the old fogies of the present, the world was young, and Phené Spiers, Harvey, and others had just completed their course of study at the École des Beaux-Arts and returned to spread a knowledge of the manner of French academic drawing among contemporary English students of architecture, they found the men of the Gothic revival too strong, and the influence of Villars de Honecourt and William Burges too powerful with the rising generation of architects for the peculiarities of the Parisian schools to appeal to their taste. This was to some extent to be deplored, as much of the Gothic drawing and sketching of the time had become, though picturesque, slovenly; on the other hand, the French system of drawing, as apart from style, contained the eminently desirable qualities of completeness and precision which they so sadly lacked. But there was another and perhaps more potent reason why this mode of architectural drawing did not "catch on" at that time, beside the opposition of the Gothic school, for all were not Goths even in those days, and that was the impossibility of reproducing all the beautiful effect of these drawings except by chromo-lithography or other expensive processes; whereas the reproduction of line drawings in ink which John Louis Petit had brought to perfection, and which the different "sketch-books" of the time had made common, enabled the architectural student to get his original sketch or design reproduced at a small cost, which he could not have done had they been depending for their effect on tints and washes.

The chief features of this French academic mode of drawing as taught early in the sixties are worth a detailed description. After the drawings had been "put in ink" with a fine even line, including all masonry joints, they were sponged over with clear water to remove all superfluities and soften the lines; and on the completion of this operation the outlines of all shadows were carefully put in in pencil. These shadows were all drawn to be cast at an angle of 45 deg. downwards from the left-hand side of the drawing by all the projecting parts on the elevations, and by the sectional portions of the plans and sections, and were tinted in Indian ink most carefully graduated, on very finished drawings, from dark to lighter according to the nearness of the part of the shadow to the projection casting it; and all parts in shade not receiving a cast shadow were given a lighter tint, while all curved surfaces were carefully shaded up. The next process was to give slight variations in a neutral tint to the stones of the masonry on the elevations and sections, and to indicate in a similar manner on the plans the pavements or ornamental finishings of the



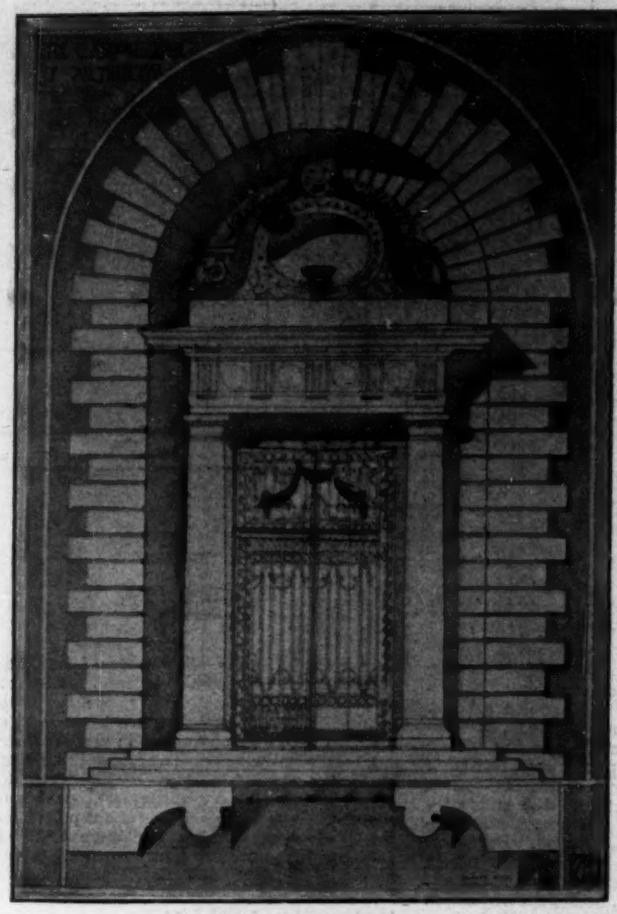
Manchester School of Architecture: Design for a School of Architecture. (Fourth Year Time Subject.)

By Mr. W. Orlando Jones. (See page 645.)

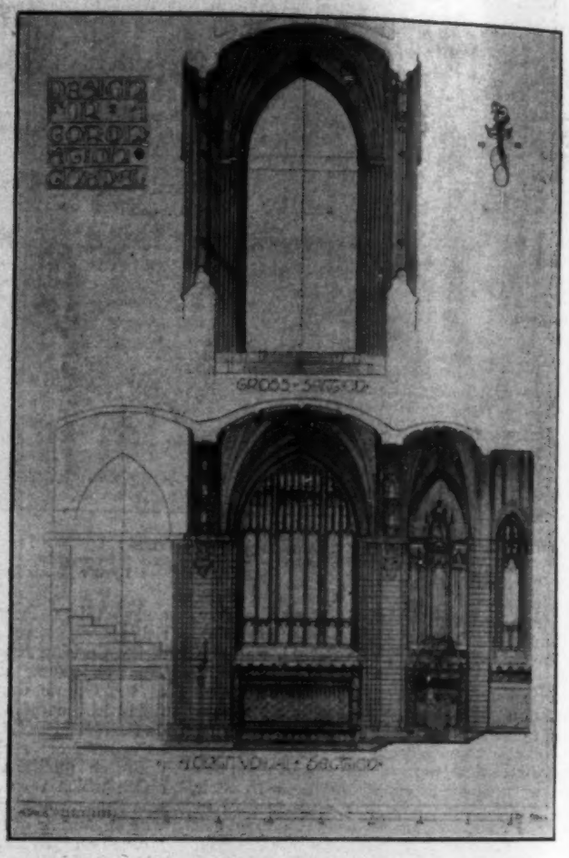


Glasgow School of Architecture: Finished Sketch.

By Mr. T. C. Campbell Mackie. (See page 646.)



Glasgow School of Architecture: Exterior Door. (Junior School.)
By Mr. A. E. Paton. (*See page 646.*)



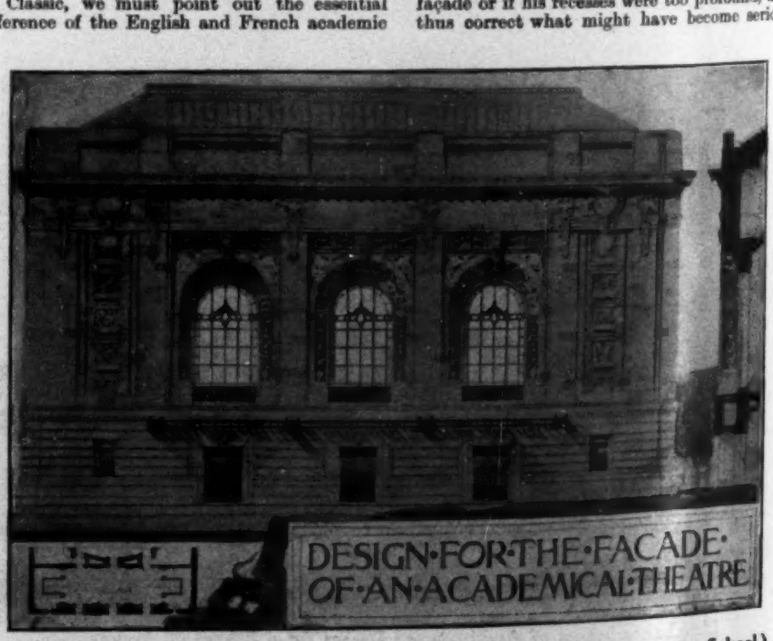
Glasgow School of Architecture: Finished Sketch, Chapel.
By Mr. T. C. Campbell Mackie. (*See page 646.*)

floors. A wash of a warm grey was now given to all parts of the drawings except the sectional portions on the plans and sections, and this also was graduated in depth from the most advanced to the most retiring portion shown; and, finally, a light tint of lake was given to the sectional parts, carefully leaving an untinted line of white on the top and left-hand side of the colour of the same width as the ink outline, thus giving a telling suggestion of high light. The result of all this care and skill was the production of an eminently beautiful but absolutely useless architectural drawing.

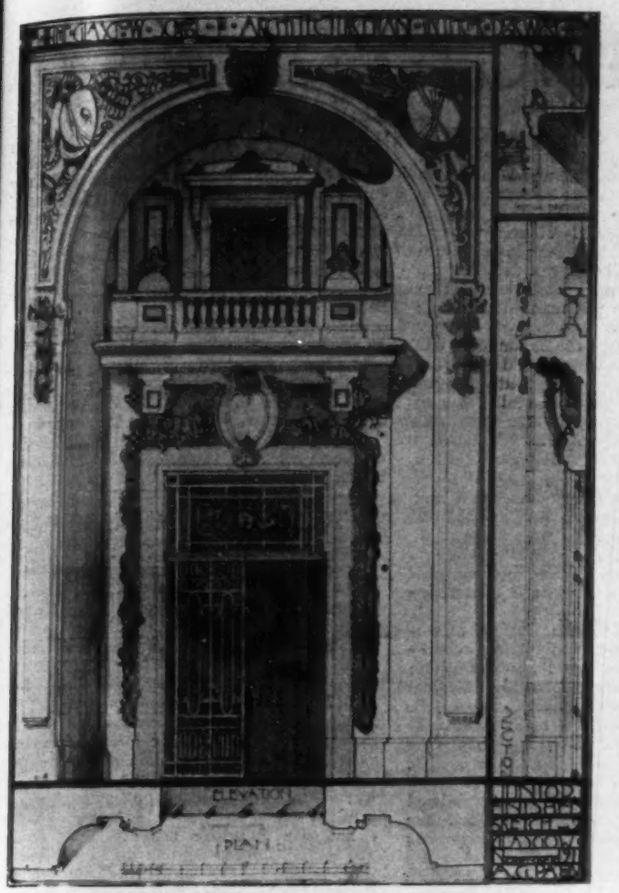
The most noticeable characteristic of these French drawings is the carefully-planned and worked-out system of Sciography; and, although the art or trick of casting shadows was well known to English architectural draughtsmen, and was indeed taught in the schools of our own Royal Academy, it was never before carried to such perfection or made so essential a feature in the preparation of architectural drawings. It was urged for it, from the purely utilitarian point of view, that an elevation thus shaded up disclosed at once the relief provided by retiring planes, projecting cornices, and other features which broke its plain surface, and in the same way in the sections showed the shape of the portions left in elevation, all of which would have required a number of plans or other drawings to make equally clear. But, when all has been said in its favour, it was a very large amount of labour for a very little result, for when completed only architects or others technically educated could appreciate such a drawing; and there were ample means at a skilled draughtsman's disposal which would produce as satisfactory a result and one to be understood by the average layman.

Worked out in the very best and most correct manner the system of shading geometrical drawings is a delusive snare to the architect himself, who, carried away with the desire to produce a pretty drawing, is apt to forget the essentials of his design, and it becomes a mere nefarious dodge when applied to competition drawings to catch the unwary and hide the meagreness of the conception; but when, as frequently occurs now in drawings which attain publication, the system is carried out in a slipshod manner, and the strong outlines of the shadows appear with scarcely any tint washed in behind them, its absurdity is sufficiently obvious.

But these remarks are not intended to deter an architectural student from becoming thoroughly acquainted with the laws of Sciography, since, as a knowledge of the rules of perspective is necessary before anyone can achieve an architectural sketch, so an intimate acquaintance with the results of shade and shadows is required before that sketch can become a finished drawing. And this brings us to the question of how to deal with this important subject in an architect's training, and, premising that the remarks here made have nothing to do with the question of style, Gothic or Classic, we must point out the essential difference of the English and French academic systems of the days to which we referred in our opening remarks. The English system taught the student, as does the French, to set up his cast shadows on a geometrical elevation, but only as a means to the end that he might put the whole, substance and shadow, in proper perspective and thus present, as well as his powers would allow him, a correct view of the buildings as they would appear could he bring his conception to a happy fruition. It did, however, much more; it enabled him, the designer himself, to see in a way impossible by any other means exactly the effect of the light and shade of his design, whether his cornices projected too far and darkened his façade or if his recesses were too profound, and thus correct what might have become serious



Glasgow School of Architecture: Finished Design, Theatre Façade. (Senior School.)
By Mr. H. M. Whimster. (*See page 646.*)



Glasgow School of Architecture. (Junior School.)
By Mr. A. E. Paton. (*See page 646.*)

Glasgow School of Architecture.
By Mr. H. M. Whimster. (*See page 646.*)

defects in his building. In a word, the English system enabled the architect to submit his design to the test of actuality by making a perfectly natural picture of it as it would appear when erected, and allow others as well as himself to estimate the design at its true value.

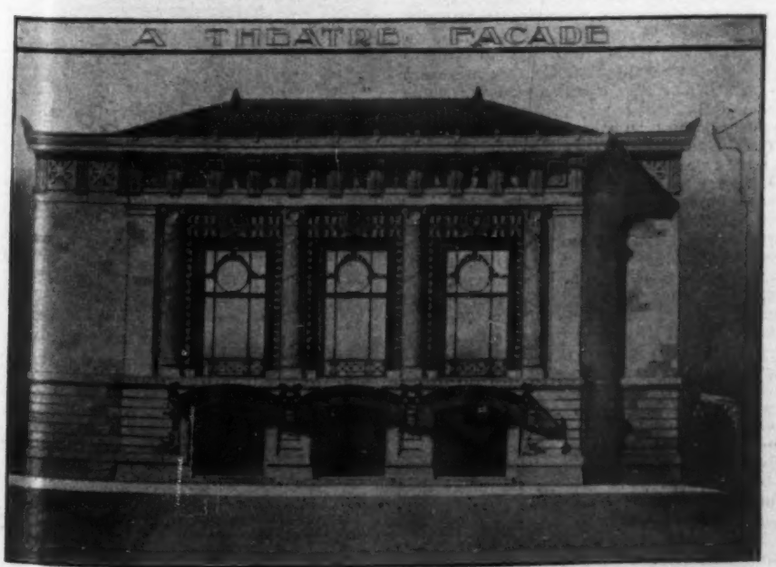
The French system is the reverse of all this, and, instead of being the means to an end, it is the end itself, and the student is taught to cast his shadows on his geometrical drawing and there to leave them, but by special care in their working-up and manipulation, and the adventitious aids of colour to produce a very pretty drawing which will deceive no one more than the author of it himself. For the whole thing is archaic and unnatural, and can give no one any idea of what the design would look like were the work carried out.

The Gothic opposition to the French system early broke down by the dying out of the Gothic spirit and the eccentricities of Gothic draughtsmen, while the improvement in all modes of processing drawings, and especially the "three-colour" trick, enabled wash-drawings to be reproduced at a small cost; and thus the course has been opened to the imitators of the French system, who, it may be hoped, will produce better architecture than the shadows they cast too often upon their drawings.

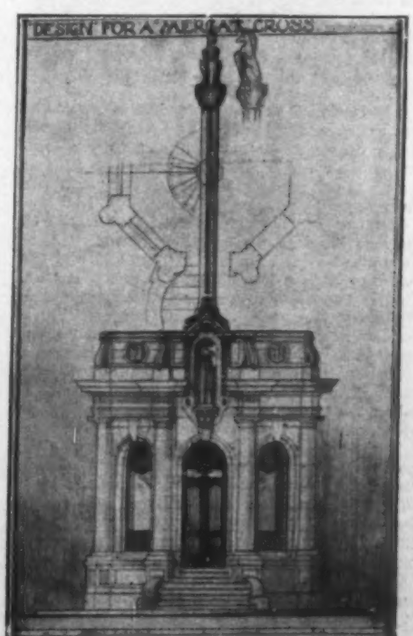
NOTE.

The University of Sheffield.

A TOUR in South France is being arranged by the University of Sheffield in conjunction with the Rev. Dr. West, A.R.I.B.A. The route arranged is London, Paris, Poitiers, Limoges, Perigueux, Cahors, Bournazel, Rodez, Albi, Toulouse, Carcassonne, Nimes, Arles, Avignon, Orange, Le Puy, Issoire, Clermont Ferrand, Paris, London. The party will leave London (Waterloo Station) on Monday, August 31, at 10.30 p.m., and will arrive back in London on Thursday, September 24, at 10.11 a.m. Every facility will be given and the necessary permissions obtained for sketching and photographing. The fee for the course is twenty-six guineas. Those desirous of attending this course should obtain an application form from the lecturer and submit it to the registrar, with a deposit of £2 2s., before July 15.



Glasgow School of Architecture: Finished Design, Theatre Façade. (Senior School.)
By Mr. William Gourlay. (*See page 646.*)



Glasgow School of Architecture: Mercat Cross.
By Mr. T. C. Campbell Mackie. (*See page 646.*)

THE BUILDING TRADE.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

THE announcement made in the House of Commons on May 20 that the Government intend to appoint a Committee to consider and report on the anomalies in the administrating of this Act, and also to consider its operation and the effect of the new factor which has come into existence in the National Insurance Act, will be welcome news to employers, especially in the building trade.

As long ago as 1911 the National Federation of Building Trades Employers came to the conclusion that reforms in the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act were urgently needed, and it desired to move the Home Office to receive a deputation with a view to asking for such an inquiry as is now promised.

Nothing came of the idea then, but perhaps the delay has been advantageous, since it is not probable that in 1911 there would have been the same disposition to extend the inquiry as now, when the National Insurance Act has become established and the possibilities of extending its scope so as to include workmen's compensation and health and unemployment insurance in one premium are recognised.

The action of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers was based upon complaints received from its branches, and the information received showed that in 1907 and 1908 the average rate of premium paid in all branches of the building trade was 21s. per £100 wages, and the claims paid thereon averaged 80 per cent. of the premiums. In 1909 the average premium increased to 22s. per cent., but the claim ratio increased to 107 per cent. In 1910 premiums were raised to 24s. 9d. per cent., but the claim ratio still worked out to about 90 per cent., necessitating an advance for 1911 to 27s. 6d. per cent., and further substantial advances have occurred since. These increases were due entirely to increased claims and increased cost of settling them. It was also reported that workmen who had met with an accident, such as partial loss of fingers, found it difficult to obtain re-employment on account of the higher premiums required to cover such risks, since any further accident would so incapacitate the man that heavy compensation would be awarded by the Courts, and, in fact, he would have to be pensioned at about £1 a week for the rest of his life.

Aged workmen also constitute an extra risk, since an injury which to a young man is not serious often becomes so to an aged one. The gravest complaints, however, were made in relation to the increased cost of legal and medical expenses, which have increased out of all proportion to the claims, and it was reported that, since the passing of the 1907 Workmen's Compensation Act, the extra cost of legal and medical expenses was about 20 per cent. on the amount of the claims previous to its commencement, and would have been more if cases were not settled out of Court rather than run the risk of an adverse verdict.

Expense of this kind is detrimental both to the insurer and the insured, because the former pays an excessive amount in premium and the latter receives a less amount in compensation. This is recognised by the trade unions, whose representatives are quite at one with the employers as to the undue waste which takes place in the shape of legal and medical expenses.

Malingering is also alleged to be too frequent, and there is also a tendency to acquire what is called the "pension habit" in the case of men of a neurasthenic temperament.

There has been noticed also a tendency on the part of slightly-injured workmen to remain away longer than they otherwise would in order to qualify for compensation, and in proof it was stated by one insurance company that in 1908 64 per cent. of the accidents reported resulted in claims, but in 1910 this proportion had increased to 81 per cent. Independent testimony on some of these points is to be found in an article on Malingering by Sir John Collie, M.D. Aberdeen, J.P., which appeared in the *Lancet* of February 1, 1913, who says: "The cost of insuring against accidents to industrial workers is now far in excess of the actuarial estimates upon which the Compensation Acts were based, and a study of the statistics in relation to non-fatal accidents shows an increase in the number of these accidents, since the advent of this legislation, which cannot be accounted for even by the speeding-up of machinery and the conditions of modern labour. Malingering and dishonesty must have had an influence in raising the figures to their present abnormal height. Naturally, the amount of compensation paid is reflected in the premiums demanded; therefore, unless unjust claims are sternly repressed the burden upon the community will be greater than it legitimately should be."

He further states that he has had for some years past about 2,000 cases annually sent to him by public bodies and insurance companies for examination as to their fitness or otherwise for work, and one in every four were reported to be fit for work.

The article contains some remarkable and valuable indications as to the best methods of tackling malingering and its prevention, and it is to be hoped a good deal of evidence of this kind from eminent men in the medical profession will be brought before the Committee of Inquiry.

Shortly, however, Sir John Collie's recommendations for preventing malingering were:—

"(1) A system of organised lay-inspection; (2) repeated, periodical, independent medical supervision; (3) complete independence of the medical attendant; and (4) some system of registration which shall make apparent what is the full amount of sick pay and other benefit, if any, that the patient is in receipt of."

One of the great advantages rightly claimed for the National Insurance Act is that the benefits are administered by the workmen's societies and by friendly societies which are in a specially favourable position to exercise control and settle cases humanely and inexpensively. It is a pity that the workmen's compensation legislation did not proceed on similar lines, as it has done in Germany, and it would be an excellent thing if a way could be found yet to bring workmen's compensation into line with the National Insurance Act by making it a contributory scheme by workmen, employers, and the State, and unify it with the National Insurance Act, so that one comprehensive payment for each workman would cover the whole. Most of the difficulties now experienced would probably be got over if this could be done.

The workman could have compensation from the day of his injury; it would be obtained at once from his society without his running any risk of prejudicing his relations with his employer by lodging claims upon him or losing a large part of his compensation to the lawyers. He would thus get a larger proportion of benefit. Better medical attention and supervision could be more readily given and the workman sooner restored to his occupation. Malingering could be more easily detected and checked.

As regards employers, their payments could be brought into something like the relation to wages paid which they were led to believe would obtain when the first Compensation Act was passed, and they would regard the whole scheme of National Insurance more favourably than they do now, and their co-operation would be readily secured to make the whole scheme the huge success which it ought to be.

Doubtless many difficulties will present themselves, such as the possible opposition of insurance companies, the varying character of industrial accident risks, the objection of workmen to become contributors, and so forth; but it ought to be possible to overcome them.

At present there is an opposition of interest aroused because the funds of the National Insurance Act require protection against injured workmen claiming upon them when they ought to be compensated under the Workmen's Compensation Act. This opposition seems likely to lead to litigation; it is already complained of as saddling the employers with yet heavier compensation payments. This should not be; there should be identity of interest in this matter rather than opposition, and under a scheme which assimilates the two kinds of compensation for industrial health and accident this opposition would disappear.

It may be thought that employers would be relieved at the expense of the workmen, but it must be remembered that the former are being unduly penalised by the present Workmen's Compensation Act, which is excessively and unnecessarily costly, and therefore most of the relief, perhaps all of it, would only remove that excess; while, on the other hand, the workman might be given benefits which would compensate him fully for becoming himself a contributor in respect of accident as well as health insurance.

Indeed it is quite conceivable that so great an economy would result from a National scheme of Workmen's Compensation assimilated to the National Insurance Act that the workmen, the employers, and the State would be, on the whole, benefited by the change.

The Report of the Committee will be awaited therefore with great interest by the building trade.

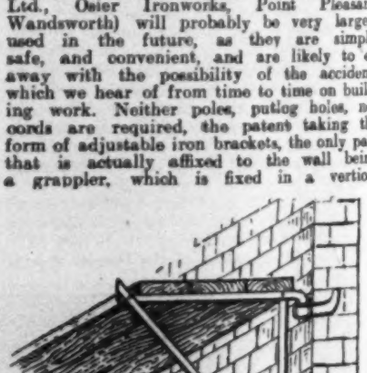
THE LONDON BUILDING DISPUTE:

THE BALLOT.

THE ballot of the rank and file of the trade unions has resulted in the latest proposals of the London Master Builders' Association for a settlement of the present dispute being rejected by a substantial majority, the figures being 21,017 against the proposals and 5,824 in favour. Several unions voted for accepting the proposals, including the stonemasons, navvies, woodcutting machinists, crane-drivers, smiths, and fitters. Thus, after eighteen weeks, matters remain in much the same position as at the beginning, except that no doubt the National Federation of Building Trades Employers will be asked to declare a national lock-out, in accordance with the resolution at a recent meeting of its Executive Council.

PATENT SCAFFOLDING APPLIANCES.

WE think that the patent scaffolding appliances of Messrs. Humphries' (Humphries' Patent Bracket and Scaffold Syndicate, Ltd., Osier Ironworks, Point Pleasant, Wandsworth) will probably be very largely used in the future, as they are simple, safe, and convenient, and are likely to do away with the possibility of the accidents which we hear of from time to time on building work. Neither poles, putlog holes, nor cords are required, the patent taking the form of adjustable iron brackets, the only part that is actually affixed to the wall being a grappler, which is fixed in a vertical joint and which takes the upper part of each bracket.



Patent Scaffolding Appliances.

The builder has only to stretch planks from bracket to bracket, with the knowledge that the brackets are strong enough to prevent the possibility of accident, a fact which is recognised by insurance companies. It is the substitution of scientific method for what is, after all, a makeshift and awkward arrangement.

The brackets are made of two sizes and strengths, one being suitable for plumbers, carpenters, and painters, and the other for pointing, plastering, repairing to copings, and cutting openings and other cases in which heavy weights have to be dealt with.

APPLICATIONS UNDER LONDON BUILDING ACTS, 1894 to 1909.

THE Building Acts Committee of the London County Council have consented to the following applications under the London Building Acts:—

Lines of Frontage and Projections.

Hammersmith. — Addition at No. 452, Uxbridge-road, Hammersmith (Messrs. C. Saunders & Son for Mr. M. Snapper).

St. Pancras, West.—Two bay-windows at No. 41, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park (Mr. F. M. Elgood).

Wandsworth.—Bay-windows, porches, gables, with sham half-timber work and projecting window framing to twelve houses on the northern side of Heathdene-road, Streatham (Messrs. E. & A. Wates).

Wandsworth.—Bay-windows, porches, sham half-timber work and projecting window framing to six houses, on the southern side of Hilldown-road, Streatham (Messrs. E. & A. Wates).

Width of Way.

Bermondsey.—Addition to Guy's Hospital on the western side of Great Maze-pond, Bermondsey (Messrs. Woodd & Ainslie for the Governors of Guy's Hospital).

Lambeth, North.—Building at Burnley House, Sidney-road, Stockwell (Mr. T. S. Myland for Mr. J. Pearson).

Southwark, West.—Addition to No. 95, Southwark-street, Southwark, and erection of additions at the rear of Nos. 21 and 23, Gravel-lane (Messrs. Aston Webb, R.A., & Sons for the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd.).

Width of Way and Line of Frontage.

Chelsea.—Erection of a two-story building and external hardwood staircase at the rear of No. 28, Smith-street, next Smith-terrace, Chelsea (Messrs. Morris & Co.).

Alteration of Building.

Woolwich.—Alterations at the Shakespeare public-house, Powis-street, Woolwich (Mr. M. T. Saunders for Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid, & Co., Ltd.).

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER WORKS.*

IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works, at the time of publication, have been actually commenced. Abbreviations:—T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; L.G.B. for Local Government Board; B.G. for Board of Guardians; L.C.C. for London County Council; B.C. for Borough Council; and P.C. for Parish Council.

ABERDEEN.—Plans approved:—Alterations and additions, Balnagask House, Balnagask-road, for Colonel Davidson, per Mr. George B. Mitchell, architect; wards at the Royal Infirmary, Woolmanhill, per Messrs. Kelly & Nicol, architects; reconstruction of shop front at No. 514, Union-street, for Mr. John MacMahon, photographer, per Mr. George Watt, architect; alterations to shop, No. 28, George-street, for Mr. J. B. Cunningham, solicitor, per Messrs. D. & J. R. M'Millan, architects; alterations to shops, Nos. 36 and 37, Market-hall, for the Aberdeen Market Company, Ltd., per Messrs. Kelly & Nicol, architects; dwelling-house on the north side of Ashgrove-road, for Mr. Robert Still, restaurateur, per Mr. George Watt, architect; dwelling-house on the north side of Ashgrove-road, for Messrs. Gibb Brothers, granite merchants, per Mr. George Watt, architect; alterations to shop front at No. 8, King-street, for Mrs. C. A. Lindsay, per Mr. John Cameron, architect; alterations to the premises, No. 429, Union-street, for the Aberdeen Electric Theatre Company, Ltd., per Mr. J. A. O. Allan, architect; alterations to shop front at Nos. 13 and 15, St. Nicholas-street, for Messrs. J. Hepworth & Son, clothiers, per Messrs. George Blakey & Son, shopfitters, Wakefield; alterations, Congregational Church, at the junction of Park-street with Albion-street, for the trustees, per Messrs. Wilsons & Walker, architects; alterations in connection with picture palace on south side of Nelson-street, for the Aberdeen Picture Palaces, Ltd., per Messrs. D. & J. R. M'Millan, architects.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—The L.G.B. have held an inquiry concerning an application by the Leicestershire C.C. to borrow £14,000 to build an isolation hospital at Ashby, for the Ashby rural district, the Ashby urban district, the Ashby Woulds urban district, Castle Donington rural district, and the Hartshorne and Seals rural district.

Atherstone.—House in Potter's-lane, Polesworth, for Mr. Barre.

Bedwas.—The L.G.B. has consented to a loan to the Council of £1,900 for the erection of Council offices, £486 for caretaker's house and stores, and £80 for fire-station.

Bentley.—The U.D.C. have decided to erect ninety-nine workmen's houses at an estimated cost of £23,600.

Bingley.—Plans passed:—House in King's-court, for Mr. G. Luscombe; motor garage at Lea Bank, for Mr. J. Hartley; additions to house in Braunham road, for Mr. G. R. Fox.

Bolton.—An inquiry has been held by the L.G.B. into the application of the T.C. to borrow £23,361 for private street works.

Bootle.—The L.G.B. have held an inquiry into the application of the Corporation to borrow the sums of £4,451 for street improvements and £19,312 for the purposes of the electricity undertaking.

Bradford.—The L.G.B. have held an inquiry into the application of the T.C. to borrow £30,270 for the erection of a sanatorium at Grassington near Skipton, for the treatment of tuberculosis cases.

Brightlingsea.—Plans passed by U.D.C.:—House for Mr. J. E. Carter at 30, Ladysmith-avenue; house for Mr. W. Fieldgate at 2, Springchase; additions to boot shop and for two new stores, for Mrs. T. B. Aldous.

Brighton.—The T.C. have approved of the plans submitted by the Palace Pier Company for widening the marine structure and enlarging the bandstand to accommodate a band of forty musicians and to provide seating for 4,000 persons. The total area of the present building is to be increased from 567 sq. yds. to 3,099 yds., and the width from 60 ft. to 108 ft.

Broadstairs.—Additions to Victoria Home, Stone-road, for the trustees; addition to No. 55, Percy-avenue, Kingsgate, for Mr. J. W. Weigall; dwelling-house, Swinburne-avenue, for Mr. H. E. Brunton.

Cannock.—The U.D.C. have decided to purchase land at Hednesford for the erection of twenty-four workmen's houses.

Cardiff.—The Water Works Committee have decided to lay additional water mains at an estimated cost of £50,000.

Carlow.—The U.D.C. have decided to erect nine houses in concrete on Polleston-road by direct labour, to take tenders from working masons, the Council to supply all material, and to advertise for tenders for concrete houses on Staplestown-road and at Granby-row.

Cheadle.—Plans passed:—Mrs. Emily Fryer, two pairs of semi-detached houses and one detached house in Swann-lane, Cheadle Hulme, and three pairs of semi-detached and one detached house in Linley-grove, off Swann-grove; detached house in Hill Top-avenue; Mrs. E. G. Crosby, detached house on the Lynton Park Estate, off Heath Bank-road.

Chesterfield.—Plans passed:—Additions and alteration to house in New Markham-road, for Mr. H. Dronfield; two cottages, Sydney-street, for Mr. F. Windle; two houses, Old Hall-road, for Mrs. E. Drury, Station House, Pilsley; Chesterfield Tuberculosis Dispensary, Tapton-lane, for Derbyshire C.C.; alterations to house, Poplar-avenue, for Mr. E. J. H. Lemon; public-house and stabling ("Red Lion"), Vicar-lane, for Messrs. W. Stones, Ltd., Sheffield; of lodge at east entrance of new cemetery, for Chesterfield and Tapton Burial Acts Joint Committee.

Clydebank.—The Dean of Guild Court have approved of the following:—Messrs. Robert M'Alpine & Sons, contractors, Radnor Park, Clydebank, five sets of plans for the erection of blocks of workmen's dwellings, all in the vicinity of their engineering works at Radnor Park. One of the plans was the prize-winner in a competition promoted by *Country Life*. Messrs. M'Alpine & Sons were one of the sponsors of the competition, and the prize-winning plan was the work of Mr. W. H. Howie, I.A., 213, West Campbell-street, Glasgow. The whole work passed for the firm will cost fully £3,000.

Cookham.—Plans passed:—Maidenhead Waterworks Company, coal store, Pumping Station, Cookham; Mr. J. Gardner, cottage, Birchetegreen, Bisham; Mr. J. George, boathouse and store, Ray Island, Cookham; Miss Robinson, pair of cottages, Fifield, Bray.

Crompton.—Motor shed, Beal-lane, for the Reliable Motor Company, and for ten cottages in Manor-road, for Messrs. Gadsbead & Heritage.

Deptford.—The B.C. proposes to erect a building to be used for baths, washhouses, and library purposes, at a cost of £21,631.

Dundee.—Plans passed:—Arbroath-road, sports pavilion, for the St. Andrew's Provincial Committee for the Training of Teachers; Blackheath-place, motor garage, for Mr. A. M. M'Diarmid; Candle-lane, alterations on building for the Directors of Dundee Sailors' Home; Cochrane-street and Parker-street, mission church and hall, for the vestry of St. Mary Magdalene's Church; Glebe-street, caretaker's house and offices, boundary wall, and railing, for the Dundee School Board.

Dunfermline.—The plans for the new offices of the Prudential Insurance Company, prepared by Mr. Paul Waterhouse, F.R.I.B.A., which will cost £10,000, are being considered by the Dean of Guild Court. The Court have passed plans presented by Mr. James Clark, lodging-house proprietor, Cruicks, Inverkeithing, for the erection of a lodging-house to accommodate Rosyth workers. The building, which is to contain 367 beds, will be erected on a piece of ground at Seggsburn, near the Admiralty's eastern boundary at Rosyth.

Durham.—Plans passed by R.D.C.:—Bearpark Coal and Coke Company, Ltd., dwelling-house at Bearpark; Messrs. J. W. Cameron & Co., additions to the "King's Arms" Inn at Carrville; Mr. J. W. Fogg-Elliott, alterations and additions to dwelling-house at Southend; Steetley Lime Company, addition to dwelling-house at Coxhoe, and two dwelling-houses at Coxhoe; Mr. Mark Lough, workshop at Ushaw Moor; Mr. J. Lowery, two dwelling-houses and shops at Ushaw Moor.

Dysart.—Plans have been laid before the T.C. by the Earl of Rosslyn's Collieries, Ltd., for a considerable extension to the dock accommoda-

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE.

THE following are the present rates of wages in the Building Trade in the principa towns of England and Wales. It must be understood that, while every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, we cannot be responsible for errors that *may* occur:—

——	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Masons' Labourers.	Bricklayers' Labourers.	Plasterers' Labourers.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bath	8	8	8½	9	7½	7½	7	5–5½	5–5½	5–5½
Birkenhead	11	11	11	10½	10	10	9½	6½	6½	6½
Birmingham	10	10	10	10½	9	10½	9	7	7	7
Blackburn	10	10	10	9	9½	9½	8½	6½	7	7
Bolton	10	10½	10	10½	9½	10	9	—	—	—
Bradford	10	10	9	9½	9½	10	8½	7	7	7
Brighton	8-9	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol	9½	9½	9½	9½	—	9½	9	6½	6½	6½
Cambridge	9	8½	8½	9	8	9	7	5½	5½	5½
Cardiff	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	8½	6½	6½	6½
Chatham	8	9	9	9	9	8½	7	6	6	6
Cheltenham	8½	8½	8½	8½	—	8½	8	5½	5½	5½
Darlington	9	9½	9	9½	9	9	7½	6½	6½	6½
Derby	9½	9½	9	9	9	9	8	6	6	6
Exeter	8	8	7½	7½	7½	7½	6½	5	5	5
Gloucester	8	8½	8½	8	8	8½	8	6	6	6
Grays	—	10	10	—	—	9½	8½	7	7	7
Halifax	9½	9	8½	8½	8½	9	8½	6½	6½	6½
Hereford	8	8	7½	8	8	7	6½	5	5	5
Hull	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	8½	7	7	7
Leeds	10	10	9½	10	9	9½	8	7	7	7
Leicester	9½	9½	9½	10½	9	9½	9	7	7	7½
Liverpool	11	11	11	11	10½	10½	9½	6½	6½	6½
London	11½	11½	11½	11½	—	1s.	9	8	8	8
Maidstone	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	6	6	6
Manchester	10	10½	10½	11	9	10	9½	6½	6½	7½
Newcastle	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	6½	6½	6½
Newport	9	9	9	9	8½	8½	8½	6	6	6
Norwich	8	8	8	8	8	8	6½	5	5	5
Nottingham	10	9½	10	10½	9	9½	9	7	7	7½
Oldham	10½	10½	10	9½	9	10	9½	6	7	7½
Oxford	9	8	8½	8½	8	8½	7	6	6	6
Plymouth	9	9	9	9	—	9	7½	6	6	6
Portsmouth	9½	9½	9½	9½	—	8½	7½	7	7	7
Preston	9½	10½	10	9	9½	9	8½	5½	6	6
St. Albans	9	9	9	10	8½	9	8	6	6	6
Sheffield	10½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	8½	6½	6½	6½
Southampton	8½	9½	9½	8	—	9½	8½	6½	6½	6½
Southend	9	9	9	9	Piece work	9	7	6	6	6
Stockton-on-Tees	9	10	9½	10	10	9½	9	7	7	7½
Stroud	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7	5	5	5
Sunderland	10	10	10	10	9½	9	9	6½	6½	7
Swansea	9	9	9	9	8½	9	8½	6	6	6
York	9½	9½	8½	9½	9½	8½	8	6½	6½	6½

The mason's rate given is for bankers; fixers usually ½d. per hour extra.

* See also our list of Competitions, Contracts, etc., on page 655.

tion at Dysart. The sketch plan, which has been prepared by Mr. Robert Henderson, M.Inst.C.E., Edinburgh, shows an enlargement of the dock to full twice its present size by taking in part of the present harbour. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at between £20,000 and £25,000.

Earlstown.—A chimney, 120 ft. high, is to be erected at the Vulcan Works.

Edinburgh.—Warrants granted by Dean of Guild Court:—North British Railway Company, to erect a footbridge at Brunstane-road, Joppa; Nurses' Memorial Committee, alterations and additions at 7 and 9, Chamberlain-road; Dairy Supply Company, Ltd., alterations at 12, 14, and 16, Grassmarket; Mr. W. W. J. Nicol, alterations at 15, Blacket-place; and St. George's School for Girls, deviation at 15 and 17, Ravelston Park.

Exeter.—The L.G.B. has sanctioned the following loans:—Purchase of land in Claremont-road, £325; erection of workmen's dwellings in Princess-gardens and Claremont-road, £7,765; street works, sewerage, water supply, and fencing in Bartholomew-street, Blackboy-road, Princes-gardens, and Claremont-road, £2,157

Foleshill.—Plans passed by R.D.C.:—Two houses, for Mr. B. Smith, Earl-street, Bedworth; two houses, Mr. E. Hall, Leicester-street, Bedworth; two houses, Mr. Roy, Walsgrave-on-Sowe; one house, Mr. W. J. Coplin, Hall-green; one house, Mr. Nutting, Astley-lane, Bedworth; additions to houses, Mrs. Tedds, Thomas-street, Bedworth.

Girvan.—In connection with the development of the coalfield by the Killochen Coal Company, of Glasgow, a scheme is on foot by the company to build thirty two-room and kitchen houses in Girvan near the railway station, where the company have already erected eighteen one-room and kitchen houses.

Great Harwood.—Plans passed:—Two semi-detached houses, with motor garage and outbuildings, in Park-lane, for Messrs. Davies & Pickup; street plan, for Messrs. Trappes-Lomax & Howell, in connection with a new mill proposed to be built behind Blackburn-road; an extension to a shed at Premier Mill, for the Mutual Mill Building Company; two houses and shops and one lock-up shop in Queen-street, for Messrs. Hartley & Hartley.

Hindley.—Plans passed by the U.D.C.:—Three houses on the west side of Ladies-lane, for Mr. John Stott, and additions to shop, 109, Liverpool-road, for Mr. H. M. Charnock.

Holywell.—The R.D.C. have approved the plans for the erection of twenty-two workmen's cottages (which it is anticipated could be let at a rental of 4s. 2d. a week) on a site at Mostyn, which has been purchased on favourable terms from Lord Mostyn.

Hornsea.—The L.G.B. have held an inquiry respecting the application of the U.D.C. to borrow £1,700 for street improvements.

Hull.—Two schemes are before the T.C. for making a more adequate thoroughfare between the Paragon Station-square and Prospect-street. One scheme, which is estimated to cost over £100,000, provides a street, 70 ft. wide, from the south end of Brook-street to the junction of Beverley-road and Spring-bank; the other scheme provides a street running from Mill-street, in Brook-street, to Beverley-road, at a cost of about £90,000. The estimate for widening Brook-street is £72,000.

King's Lynn.—Plans passed:—House, Middleton-terrace, for Mr. H. Gosling; house, Park-avenue, for Messrs. T. Ives & Son; offices, St. Ann's-street, for Mr. J. H. Kerner Greenwood; alterations and additions to "Star" Inn, Norfolk-street, for Mrs. C. W. Smith; five new houses, Gaywood-road, for Mr. F. E. Hares.

Margate.—Plans passed:—House and store, Windsor-avenue, Mr. A. A. Whitehead; six houses, All Saints'-avenue, Mr. A. A. Whitehead; six houses, All Saints'-avenue, Mr. P. Levett; Fun Palace, Fort-road, Mr. A. Foster; alterations, 21, Marine-terrace, Messrs. Hunters, Ltd.; garage, Holland House, Lower Northdown-road, Messrs. Reeve & Reeve; lavatory, West Ham Home, Northdown-road, Mr. A. C. Ansell; alterations, 117 and 119, Northdown-road, Messrs. Reeve & Reeve.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Plans have been passed by the T.C. for extensive additions to the premises of Messrs. H. Chapman & Co. Mr. J. J. Hill, Newcastle, is the architect.

North Ayrshire.—Plans passed by the Northern District Committee of the C.C.:—Constabulary station at Dreghorn, for Ayrshire C.C.; Parish Council-chambers and public-hall at Kilbirnie, for Kilbirnie Parish Council; garage and chauffeur's house at Quarter, Largs, for Mr. Robert Jeffrey Leiper; workmen's huts, railway widening, Kilwinning, for Messrs. Hugh Symington & Son, 190, West George-street, Glasgow; cottage at Ardeer, Stevenston, for the Glengarnock Iron and Steel Company, Ltd.; addition to four houses at Ardeer-square, Stevenston, for the Glengarnock Iron and Steel Company, Ltd.; shops and dwelling-houses at New-street, Dalry, for Dalry Co-operative Society, Ltd.; addition to Redburn House, Kilwinning, for the Earl of Eglinton and Winton; addition to house at Mossculloch Farm, Kilwinning, for Profession Ferguson; addition to tenement at Lawhill, West Kilbride, for Mrs. Mary Wilson.

Orrell.—Plans passed:—Two houses in St. James-road, for Mr. Albert White; two houses in Moor-road, for Mr. Wm. Dickinson; six houses in Lodge-road, for Mr. J. Sharrock; house in St. James-road, for Mr. T. Walsh; house in Orrell-road, for Mr. Ed. Mason; and two houses in Moor-road, for Mr. T. Bibby.

Port Glasgow.—With a view to erecting new gasworks to take the place of the present works, the T.C. have agreed to purchase ground from the Caledonian Railway Company, about a mile east of the present works. It is estimated that the erection of the new works will cost £30,000.

Rishton.—Plans passed:—Two dwelling-houses in Blackburn-road, for Mr. R. T. Kenyon; seven houses and garage in Highfield-road, for Mr. R. T. Kenyon; and a golf house for the Accrington and District Golf Club.

Rochford.—The L.G.B. have held an inquiry into the application of the R.D.C. to borrow £750 for the erection of four workmen's cottages.

Rollesby.—Plans passed by R.D.C.:—House, Julier-road Caister, for Mr. W. F. Julier; two pairs of cottages, Bulmer-lane, Winterton, for Mr. A. Layton; drains at Glebe House, Caister, for Rev. T. F. U. Robson; pair of cottages, Rollesby, for Mr. O. A. Starling; house, Julier-road, Caister, for Mr. I. Green.

Saffron Walden.—Plans passed by T.C.:—House in Audley-road, for Miss D. Stoneman (submitted by Mr. F. C. King); house in Radwinter-road, for Mr C. G. Engelman (submitted by Messrs. W. Bell & Sons); alterations and additions to schoolrooms in Church-street, for Mr. A. Barrett (submitted by Messrs. Bell & Sons).

Selby.—The U.D.C. are asking the L.G.B. to sanction the borrowing of £9,400 for the erection of thirty-nine workmen's dwellings in Fairfax-avenue.

Skegness.—Plans passed:—House, Graham-road, Mr. F. W. Hopewell; house, Drummond-road, Mrs. R. Whiting; additions to house, Drummond-road, Mr. Hall; additions to house, Drummond-road, Mr. Jansley; two houses, Somersby-grove, Mr. C. Farmer; house, Albert-avenue, Messrs. Geo. Dunkley & Son; additions to house, Drummond-road, Mr. C. B. Hammerton; additions to house, Lumley-road, Mr. S. B. Chamberlain; alterations to two shops, Lumley-road, Mr. C. Thornton; street, Vine Estate, Mr. F. A. Shatfo; additions, King's Hall, Mr. H. Rowley.

Swansea.—The Harbour Trust have agreed to arrangements for the erection at the King's Dock by the London Central Markets Storage Company of cold stores of 500,000 cubic ft. capacity.

Swindon.—The T.C. have decided that tenders be obtained for the erection of the new engineering laboratories at the Technical Institution according to the plans and specification prepared by the Borough Surveyor, and that Messrs. Bishop & Fisher be asked to prepare the bill of quantities at a commission of 1½ per cent. on the amount of the accepted tender.

Sydenham.—New premises are to be erected for the District Tradesmen's Benefit Society in High-street.

Tyle Mill.—The Berks C.C. have decided to replace the present wooden bridge spanning the Kennet on the road between Bath-road and Southampton with a reinforced concrete bridge of 60-ft. span and 18 ft. 6 in. between parapets, on the Kahn system of reinforcing, at an estimated cost (including the roadway) of £775.

Ware.—Plans for ten new cottages, eight at Little Munden and two at Great Munden, submitted by Messrs. Pepler & Allen, architects, of London, on behalf of Lady Agnew, have been passed by the R.D.C.

WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE.

Barnsley.—An advance in wages of ½d. per hour (6½d. to 9d.) has been granted to the slaters in this district as from June 1.

Batley.—On and after June 1 an advance in wages of ½d. per hour (6½d. to 7d.) will be paid to the labourers in this district.

Bridlington.—Advances in wages of ½d. per hour have been granted to the bricklayers and labourers as from June 1. The present rate for the former is 8d. per hour, and for the latter 5½d. per hour. A reduction in the working hours from 55½ to 53 per week has also been granted to both trades.

Burton-on-Trent.—At a meeting of the Midland Centre Conciliation Board, held at the Town Hall, Leamington, on May 14, a letter was read from the joint secretaries of the Burton-on-Trent Local Conciliation Board to the effect that their Board had been unable to settle a dispute with the carpenters and joiners, the bricklayers, and the builders' labourers, who had asked for an advance in wages from 8½d. to 9½d., 8d. to 9½d., and 5½d. to 6½d. respectively. After hearing the evidence of witnesses representing both sides, the Board decided:—"That the wages of the Burton-on-Trent carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, and builders' labourers be advanced ½d. per hour as from May 1, 1914, and that the labourers receive a further ½d. per hour advance as from November 1, 1914."

Doncaster.—The bricklayers and stonemasons in this district have struck work to enforce a demand for an advance in wages of 1d. per hour (9d. to 10d.).

Grimsby.—The following increases in wages are notified to take effect in this district on June 20:—Bricklayers, ½d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.); carpenters and joiners, ½d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.); and labourers, ½d. per hour (6½d. to 7d.).

Hull.—The demands of the men in this district have been settled by the employers granting increases as follows:—Plumbers, ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.) on May 1, 1914, with a further ½d. on November 1, 1915; stonemasons, ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10½d.) on July 20, 1914; bricklayers and carpenters and joiners, ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.) on July 20, 1914; labourers, ½d. per hour (7d. to 7½d.) on July 20, 1914. The slaters have struck for 1d. per hour advance.

Keighley.—The labourers in this district have given notice of a demand for an advance in wages of ½d. per hour (6½d. to 7d.). The plasterers have struck to enforce a demand for an advance of 1d. per hour.

Leamington.—The Midland Centre Conciliation Board, at its meeting held at the Town Hall, Leamington, on May 14, considered an appeal from the Leamington Local Conciliation Board. The dispute arose through notices having been given by the carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, and builders' labourers for increases in wages (8½d. to 9½d., 8½d. to 9½d., and 6½d. to 6½d. respectively) and for alterations to the overtime rule. The Board heard witnesses from both parties, but were unable to come to a decision, and the appeal now goes forward to the National Board of Conciliation for consideration at its quarterly meeting on June 8.

Leicester.—The appeal of the carpenters and joiners for an advance in wages of 1d. per hour (9½d. to 10½d.) was heard at a meeting of the Midland Centre Conciliation Board held at Leamington on May 14. After hearing the evidence of both sides, the Board informed the witnesses that it had been unable to settle the dispute. The case now goes forward to the National Board of Conciliation, and will be heard at its quarterly meeting on June 8.

Mirfield.—The labourers in this district have struck work to enforce a demand for an advance in wages of ½d. per hour (6½d. to 7d.). The labourers are associated with the Workers' Union, which is not a party to the National Scheme of Conciliation.

Newport, Mon.—At a meeting of the South-Western Centre Conciliation Board, held at Newport on May 18, the appeal of the local operatives for an advance in wages of 1d. per hour was heard. The Board decided that the labourers be given ½d. per hour from November 23, 1914, and that the other trades receive ½d. per hour on September 1, 1914, with a further advance to all trades and labourers of ½d. per hour on May 1, 1915, such rate of wages to remain in force until May 1, 1917. The present rates are as follows:—Stonemasons, bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plasterers and plumbers, 9d. per hour; slaters and painters, 8½d. per hour; and labourers, 6d. per hour.

Skipton.—The labourers in this district have struck work to enforce a demand for an advance in wages of ½d. per hour (6d. to 6½d.). The men are associated with the Workers' Union, which is not a party to the National Scheme of Conciliation.

Wakefield.—Advances in wages of ½d. per hour have been granted to the bricklayers (9d. to 9½d.) and labourers (6½d. to 7d.).

York.—The Conciliation Board for this district has settled the demands of the men for increased wages as follows:—Stonemasons, ½d. per hour advance (9d. to 9½d.) on May 1, 1914, with a further ½d. on January 1, 1915; carpenters and joiners, ½d. per hour advance (8½d. to 9d.) on August 1, 1914; labourers, ½d. per hour advance (6½d. to 7d.) on May 1, 1915. The operative bricklayers agreed to their case being submitted to the Local Conciliation Board on April 30, when it was decided to grant an increase of ½d. per hour as and from May 1, 1915, to remain in force until May 1, 1917. On May 11, as the result of a special meeting, intimation was given to the employers' secretary that the bricklayers refused to sign the rules as passed by the Conciliation Board, saying that they are not members of that Board. The bricklayers were, however, members of the Board on April 30, when they agreed to the settlement.

GENERAL BUILDING NEWS.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, STOKE.

The school which has just been opened at Stoke will be chiefly devoted to scientific and technical instruction in the potting and mining industries. The institution is financed as to two-thirds by the County Borough of Stoke and as to one-third by the County of Stafford. The total expenditure involved was £20,000. The school is situated, with its principal front to Victoria-road, close to Stoke Station. The building is carried out in brickwork with stone dressings. The school has been jointly designed by Mr. J. Hutchings, Architect to the County Education Committee, and Mr. S. B. Ashworth, Architect to the Stoke Education Committee. The general contractor was Mr. Thos. Godwin, of Hanley.

SCHOOL, WOOLWICH, S.E.

An enlargement of the Maryon Park School, Woolwich-road, is in progress under the direction of Mr. W. E. Riley, F.R.I.B.A., Superintending Architect to the London County Council. The contractor is Mr. F. J. Gorham, Point-hill, Greenwich, S.E.

NO. 2, UPPER BROOK-STREET, W.

A special town house is in course of erection at No. 2, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, W. The architects are Messrs. Wimperis & Simpson, South Molton-street, W., and the general contractors are Messrs. George Trollope & Sons and Colls & Sons, Ltd., Coleman-street, E.C.

SHOPS, ETC., OXFORD-STREET, W.

Several shops are in course of demolition in Oxford-street, near Hills-place, the contract being in the hands of Mr. Nelson Wise, Dalston. On the site will be built in due course shops, offices, etc., from the design of Mr. A. S. R. Ley, Bishopsgate, E.C.

GRAND STAND, EPSOM.

A new building, about 180 ft. long by 32 ft. deep, has been added to the Grand Stand on the Epsom Racecourse, the new structure being connected with the old by a bridge. The object of the present work was to provide

adequate accommodation for luncheons, etc. It is a fireproof building, with its own water supply, and it has been erected from the design of Mr. A. C. Williams, Doughty-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

BUSINESS PREMISES, MARYLEBONE, W.

A site has been cleared in Marylebone-lane, W., and in due course business premises, etc., with frontages to Bulstrode-street and Bulstrode-mews, will be erected from the designs of Mr. F. M. Elgood, F.R.I.B.A., Wimpole-street, W.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS, PORTMAN-SQUARE, W.

Another story is being added to No. 39, Portman-square, W., and other structural alterations are being made to the building to meet the requirements of the Duke of Sutherland. The architect is Mr. F. W. Foster, Seymour-street, W., and the general contractors at work are Messrs. Foxley & Co., Leinster-terrace, Bayswater, W.

BUSINESS PREMISES, STRAND, W.C.

A tobacconist's and hairdresser's shop, with offices over, is being erected on the south side of the Strand, opposite the Griffin. The architect is Mr. R. Fabian Russell, F.R.I.B.A., Tokenhouse-buildings, Moorgate, E.C. The general contractors are Messrs. Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd., Theobald's-road, W.C.; the steelwork is by Messrs. Redpath, Brown, & Co., Ltd., East Greenwich; and the lift will be by the Easton Lift Company, Ltd., Southwark, S.E. The site was cleared by Mr. B. Goodman, of Dalston.

STANNINGTON ASYLUM.

A new asylum has been erected at Stannington. The approximate cost of the building is about £130,000, and accommodation for 500 beds is provided in the administrative department. The asylum stands on the west Duddo estate, which the Gateshead Corporation purchased, and there are about 297 acres available for farmnig purposes. The building is lighted throughout by electricity, and is heated by a hot-water system. Provision has been made for a laundry and a bakery. The architects were Messrs. G. T. Hine & Pegg, of London; Messrs. J. P. Allan & Partners, Newcastle, quantity surveyors; Messrs. Moss & Son, Loughborough, contractors for the superstructure; foundations and cottages, Mr. Stephen Easten, Newcastle; Messrs. H. J. Cash & Co., London, electric lighting plant; Messrs. G. N. Haden & Sons, Trowbridge, heating, ventilating, and hot-water plants; Messrs. Summerscales, Keighley, laundry plant; Messrs. Werner, Pfleiderer, & Perkins, London, bakery plant. Mr. Jno. Lant, Newcastle, was responsible for the sewage-disposal works, the scheme for which was prepared by Messrs. D. Balfour & Sons, Newcastle. The clerk of works was Mr. John Johnson, Assistant Surveyor to Gateshead Corporation.

NORTH MIDDLESEX CRICKET AND LAWN TENNIS CLUB, HORNSEY.

A new pavilion has been opened at Hornsey. There is dressing-room for about 120 players, a hall to seat about 250, a canteen, ladies' room, etc. The general builders were Messrs. G. Smith & Sons, and the plumbing and gas fitting were done by Mr. J. A. Ritchie, both of Muswell Hill. The architect was Mr. S. B. K. Caulfield, F.R.I.B.A., of Lincoln's Inn.

TRADE NEWS.

Boyle's latest patent "air-pump" ventilators have been applied to the new picture theatre, Princes-parade, Colwyn Bay.

Messrs. Samuel Haskins & Brothers, Ltd., 20-34, Old-street, London, E.C., were recently entrusted with the reconstruction of the building of Messrs. Lewis's, Manchester, and subsequently Messrs. John Walsh, Ltd., of Sheffield, placed with them the contract for what will be the largest bronze metal island window frontage in England.

A new company, entitled the Electric Floor Machine Company, Ltd., with offices at 118, City-road, London, E.C., has been formed, taking over the patents of Surfacing Machinery, Ltd., specialists in all classes of floor finishing and polishing.

The County Hospital, Lincoln, is being supplied with Shorland's warm-air ventilating patent Manchester stoves with descending smoke flues by Messrs. E. H. Shorland & Brother, Ltd., of Failsworth, Manchester.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

Concrete Pipes.

Mr. Grant asked the President of the Local Government Board if, in the public interest, he would consider the desirability of the publication of a standard specification for concrete pipes for strength, porosity, and density, so that local authorities, when asking for tenders, might be able to clearly state the quality of pipes they required, and that all manufacturers of concrete pipes might have a fair opportunity of tendering for the same.

Mr. H. Samuel said he did not think it would be advisable for the Local Government Board to issue a standard form of specification, but he would bring the question to the notice of the Engineering Standards Committee, who were a body supported by the leading technical institutions, and were engaged in drawing up standard specifications of all kinds of materials used in the execution of public works.

Wages.

In reply to Major Gastrell as to whether any persons employed on the public buildings in course of construction in Great George-street, Westminster, were receiving less than the trade union rate of wages, Mr. Wedgwood Benn said it had been found that five labourers were employed on the new public offices extension at the rate of 7½d. an hour, as they were not considered by the contractors to be capable of commanding the increased rate of 8d. an hour granted since April 4. The Board of Works had at once given instructions that the full rate must be paid to all labourers under the contract.

Indian Master Builders.

Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether engineers and assistant engineers of District Boards in India were frequently designing works like public buildings and dwellings in which a knowledge of architectural design was required; and whether the rule which debarred District Boards from employing Indian master builders who were without academic training was so enforced as to prevent the employment of men who were, by practical experience, qualified to construct public works, but were being thrust aside for men who had academic training.

Mr. C. Roberts replied that the District Board engineers were, it was believed, competent to design such comparatively simple buildings as they might be required to construct, and the help of the Government architect could always be obtained. It would be contrary to economy and efficiency to relieve them of their duty in this respect and place the responsibility on persons whose professional qualifications had not been tested. But it might be assumed that the services of Indian master builders would not be neglected within the sphere in which they might be usefully employed.

Rosyth.

Dr. Macnamara has informed Mr. Hogge that it is not proposed to provide a dockyard church at Rosyth, but it would be open to religious bodies to apply to feu land within the town plan.

The Mall Approach.

The Mall Approach Improvement Bill, promoted by the Office of Works in conjunction with the London County Council and the Westminster City Council, has not met with the approval of Mr. Benn's Select Committee of the House of Commons.

Alterations at the London Institution.

In reply to Sir John Rees, Mr. Wedgwood Benn stated that the scheme of alterations at the London Institution to fit it as a School of Oriental Studies has been settled. Quantities are being prepared, and tenders will be invited when they are ready.

OBITUARY.

Mr. G. E. Bond.

We regret to announce the death on Wednesday evening last week of Mr. George E. Bond, J.P., of Rochester, immediate Past-President of the Society of Architects. He commenced practice in the city of Rochester upwards of thirty years ago. Some of the principal buildings in the district were erected from his designs, including the Town Hall and Municipal Buildings, Technical Institute, Free Library, Royal Sailors' Home, Masonic Club, schools, theatres, and other public buildings in Chatham, and a number of schools and other buildings in Rochester. He was the architect to a number of public bodies, and had an extensive and varied practice in the County of Kent. He was a J.P. for the City of Rochester, President of the Liberal Club, and a trustee of the Savings Bank. He was also a prominent Freemason, and one of the founders of the Society of Architects' Lodge. He joined the Society of Architects in 1888, and for many years served on the Council, and was President for four years in succession. He was an ardent supporter of the Society's Registration policy, and was a most fluent exponent of its views, both in Committee and in public. It was during his Presidency that the negotiations between the Society and the Royal Institute took place in regard to Registration and amalgamation, in which he took a very active part. Mr. Bond was a member of the Beaux-Arts Committee and a keen supporter of its work. By his death the Society of Architects loses the support of a member who never spared himself in advancing its interests. He attended its meetings while suffering acutely from the complaint which afterwards proved fatal, and kept in touch with its work by correspondence almost to the last. Mr. Bond's death is not only a great loss to the Society, but many of its members will mourn the loss of a good friend. The funeral took place on Saturday, May 23, at St. Margaret's Cemetery, Rochester.

Alderman W. Thompson.

The death on May 20, at Ruislip, is announced of Mr. William Thompson, Alderman, and formerly Mayor, of Richmond, aged fifty-one years. Alderman Thompson, a native of Southwold, began life as a teacher; he then turned his attention to housing reform, and quickly rose to prominence as a leading authority upon that and cognate questions. He was a principal speaker upon housing in one of the Pan-Anglican Congresses. He was Chairman of the National Housing Reform Council, member of the Executive Committee, and ex-President, International Housing Congress, Vice-President, Co-Partnership Tenants Housing Council, and member of the Garden Cities Association; it is generally understood that much of the Town Planning Act was initiated and drawn under his advice. During the past few years he was mainly interested in the scheme of Ruislip Manor, Ltd., of which he was managing director. He warmly espoused many projects in Richmond and around for the provision of open spaces, allotments, and workmen's dwellings, and for the reform of local charities and the successful defence of public rights over the riverside lands at Ham, together with the right of the public to a ferry across the Thames at Marble Hill; he also organised the coming appeal to the House of Lords against the decision giving Lord Dysart, as owner of Twickenham Ferry, restrictive powers. The funeral took place in Richmond Cemetery.

THE ACTION OF SEA WATER ON CONCRETE.

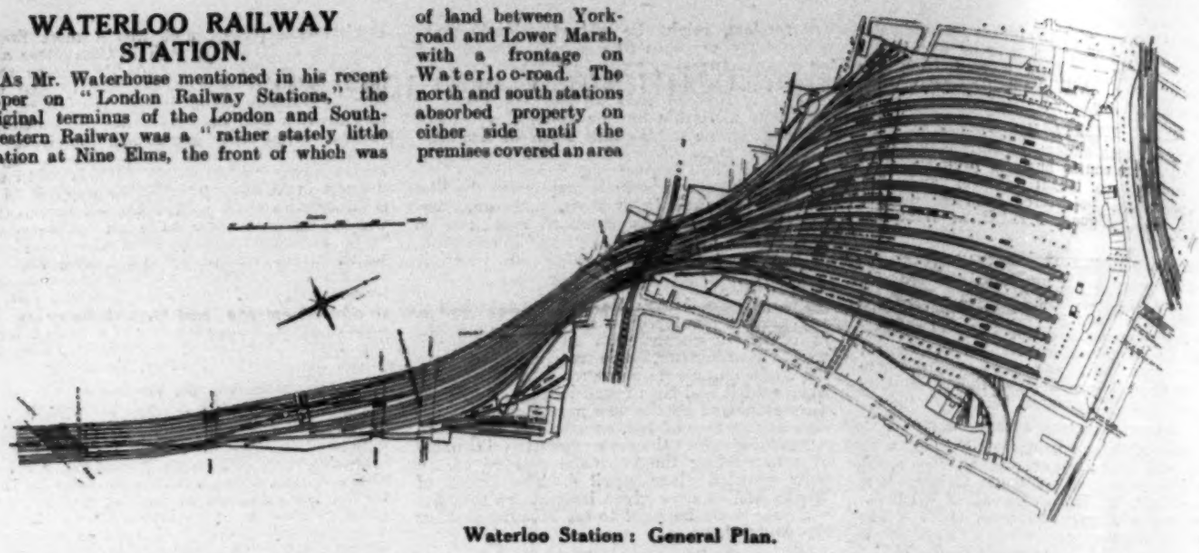
TESTS made by the Aberthaw Construction Company of Boston, beginning in 1909, to study chemical action and frost action on reinforced concrete in sea water, seem to indicate that with proper mixing and care piers and other structures can be made to withstand such disintegrating influences. Twenty-four piers, 16 ft. long by 16 in. square, built by the Aberthaw Construction Company in the Charlestown Navy Yard, have been subjected to tidal rise and fall in that yard for five years. They were placed with 18 in. out of water at high tide and 4½ ft. under water at low tide, the mean tide being 10 ft. In general, the richer the specimen in cement, the better does it stand the test. The one pier of the whole twenty-four which was eaten all the way through, was one of the leanest specimens tested, consisting of one part cement, three of sand, and six of stone, cast quite dry. This specimen was eaten entirely through at about 3 ft. above low water. About one foot in the length of the specimen was entirely gone, but the reinforcing bars held the pieces together. The back side was eaten away on a slant for a distance of nearly 10 ft., but the specimen was only very slightly affected below the low-water line. At the eaten section the material was dead, and particles could be picked off the surface with the finger nail. As a contrast, a pier mixed from one part cement, one sand, and two of stone, and cast very wet, shows a splendid condition, even after five years of treatment. This specimen when cast was soft enough so that the concrete would run out of an over-turned wheelbarrow, but it would not flow like syrup. When examined in March, 1910, this pier was apparently in as good condition as when placed. At the recent examination the face and back was slightly pitted, but the edges and sides were perfectly good, and the back showed very slight action.

A DECEASED BUILDER'S ESTATE.

The late Mr. John Grover, of Hindhead, Surrey, builder, has left estate to the gross value of £132,244.

WATERLOO RAILWAY STATION.

As Mr. Waterhouse mentioned in his recent paper on "London Railway Stations," the original terminus of the London and South-Western Railway was a "rather stately little station at Nine Elms, the front of which was reminiscent of the portico of Sadler's Wells Theatre."



Waterloo Station: General Plan.

Constructed in 1839, the Nine Elms terminus was superseded in 1848 by the first instalment of the bewildering aggregation of mean and badly-arranged structures known as Waterloo Station.

The decision to extend the line to Waterloo-road was arrived at during the "railway mania" of 1846, and, although the new terminus included only three platforms, the cost of the works amounted to £300,000, the heavy outlay having resulted in large measure from the adoption of the high-level system.

Discussing Waterloo Station as it existed in the year 1851, Weale criticised the ridiculous attempts at economy in the construction of the offices, the half-starved appearance of the train sheds, the inadequate nature of the booking-offices and waiting-rooms, and the absence of architectural effect generally.

The extension of the permanent way from Nine Elms, a distance of 2 miles, was performed by means of brick arches with cast-iron bridges over the main thoroughfares, the object being to minimise, as far as possible, the acquisition of land, which even at that time was of considerable value. Mr. Waterhouse expresses the opinion that these long rows of arches have not "added to the beauty of the Surrey side"—a view with which we are quite prepared to agree, although possessing some doubt as to the assumed existence of beauty as a fundamental attribute of the district in question.

Although Waterloo Station was considered by some people to have constituted an unnecessary extravagance resulting from the railway mania, or "boom," as it would be called in the present day, subsequent experience demonstrated the need for further extensions of the station. In 1860 the north station for the Windsor and loop-line traffic was opened, and this was followed in 1878 by the south station for main-line local services. The north station was further widened in 1884, and again in 1885, to provide more adequately for the growing Thames Valley traffic. The approach from York-road was constructed in 1874, and that from Griffin-street was improved two years later.

The need for further improvements and extensions was foreseen by the directors, with the result that in 1899 and 1900 powers were obtained from Parliament for the execution of a very comprehensive scheme prepared with the laudable object of sweeping away the hopeless jumble of buildings, sheds, and lines, and of replacing it by a well-arranged modern station, constituting and capable of being worked as a single unit.

The original terminus, known in later years as the Central Station, occupied a narrow strip of land between York-road and Lower Marsh, with a frontage on Waterloo-road. The north and south stations absorbed property on either side until the premises covered an area of some 16 acres. The new project provided for the acquisition of further property to the extent of 8¼ acres, bringing up the total area of the terminus to 24¼ acres.

At the present time the premises of the railway company cover the greater part of the site bounded by Waterloo-road, Westminster Bridge-road, York-road, and Lower Marsh. Consequently, it will be realised that the project of reconstruction provided for the acquisition of property on an extensive scale, and for various rebuilding operations. Thus, the old station of the Brookwood Necropolis had to be demolished and a new station built in its stead, with convenient approaches from Westminster Bridge-road; All Saints' Church and Schools have gone, a chapel of ease has been provided elsewhere, and the schools rebuilt in Exton-street; numerous houses occupied by the working-classes have been cleared away, an operation involving the erection of five blocks of industrial dwellings in Westminster Bridge-road, and another block in Stangate; and the following streets have been entirely, or partly, obliterated from the map:—Aubyn-street, Launceston-street, York-street, Granby-place, Granby-gardens, Chartley-place, and Christie's-place.

Even after the acquisition of the numerous properties scheduled, the task of reconstruction was by no means an easy one, as all new work had to be executed piecemeal and in such manner and at such times as to obviate obstruction to railway, road, and foot traffic.

Our readers will readily appreciate the difficulty of the numerous problems presented for solution by the engineers responsible for the working drawings of the entire project. The first part of their duty was to make a careful survey of the site and to undertake test borings with the object of securing reliable data as to the character of the subsoil. All new works had then to be planned so as to fit into old works that were to be allowed to remain, and a well-considered scheme had to be evolved for the systematic execution of the works in sections.

In addition to the general plans many thousands of working drawings have been required, and the magnitude of the undertaking is indicated by the fact that the works have been in continuous progress during the past ten years.

The efficiency of the scheme prepared by the engineers is abundantly manifested in the orderly progress of the process of evolution and regeneration which is now drawing to a close. The old cluster of inconvenient buildings, mean sheds, narrow platforms, overhead bridges, and awkward approaches has gradually undergone transformation, and in its place we have a commodious and well-arranged station with easy approaches, and convenient facilities of every kind for the public and for railway trains.

As shown by the general plan here reproduced, the regenerated terminus is one where intending passengers enter from an approach road extending along the whole front of the building, and thence pass through spacious booking-offices to a concourse, or circulation area, along the further side of which are entrances to the various platforms. Each platform is numbered, and indicators are provided by the aid of which it is easy to ascertain the place whence any given train will depart and at which it will arrive.

Instead of the two tracks of the original station and the four tortuous tracks of the station as it existed until quite recently, eight lines of metals now exist outside the terminus, spreading out into eleven lines over Westminster Bridge-road, and into thirty lines within the station, twenty-six of these lines being under cover and serving twenty-three platforms, as compared with the three platforms of the first terminus on the site.

Near the new Necropolis Station a depôt has been established for the accommodation of locomotives engaged in hauling trains away from the station, and for coaling purposes. Another depôt has been laid out for locomotives employed in local services, and provision has been made for the supply of water to all engines immediately they come to a standstill at the platforms.

The marshy nature of the subsoil entailed a great deal of care in connection with the foundation works, and in many places it was found necessary to carry the foundations to 20 ft. below ground level. The magnitude of the substructural work involved may be realised in some measure when it is remembered that the new station is supported entirely on arches with a height of about 20 ft. above ground level. In addition to the large amount of more or less hidden construction of this nature, bridge and viaduct widenings on an extensive scale have been necessitated in order to provide suitable means of access to and egress from the station. The old awkward junction with the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway has been abolished, and the former steep carriage approaches and exits are superseded by roads on which no gradient is steeper than 1 in 25. Passengers will have the choice of vehicular access to the station either by the approach road in front of the main building in Waterloo-road, or by one of two approaches leading from York-road, or by one from Lower Marsh, or by one from Westminster Bridge-road. Footways are provided from the platforms to a

(Continued on page 657.)

Office Building, Waterloo Station: Elevation facing Concourse.

List of Competitions, Contracts, etc.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. **Those with an asterisk (*) are advertised in this number:** Competitions, iv.; Contracts, iv. vi. viii. x.; Public Appointments, xxii.; Auction Sales, xxvi. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as: the advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in.

*** It must be understood that the following paragraphs are printed as news, and not as advertisements; and that while every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, we cannot be responsible for errors that *may* occur.

Competitions.

JUNE 2.—**Grimsby.**—CLUB.—The Committee of the New Constitutional Club invite designs for new premises to be erected at a cost of £3,000, exclusive of fees and furnishing. Premiums of £40 (which will merge with the architect's commission), £20, and £10 respectively. Particulars of Mr. H. W. V. Skeckell, secretary, Constitutional Club, Victoria-street, Grimsby. Deposit, £2.

JUNE 20.—**Orillia.**—MONUMENT.—The Executive Committee of the Champlain Tercentenary Committee invite competitive designs for a monument to Samuel de Champlain. Not to cost more than £4,100. See advertisement in issue of February 13.

JUNE 23.—**Sunderland.**—SCHOOL.—The Sunderland B.C. invite competitive designs for a proposed secondary school. Premiums £100, £50, and £25 respectively. See advertisement in issue of April 24.

JULY 16.—**Middleton.**—TOWN HALL.—The Middleton Corporation invite competitive designs for a new Town Hall. Premiums, £100, £50, £30 respectively. See advertisement in issue of April 24.

SEPTEMBER 7.—**London.**—SCHOOLS.—The L.C.C. invite architects to submit designs for two new schools. See advertisement in issue of May 1.

JANUARY 15, 1915.—COLLEGE MEMORIAL LECTURE HALL.—Designs for the Alexander Thompson Travelling Studentship must be delivered by the above date.

* NO DATE.—ROME SCHOLARSHIP IN ARCHITECTURE.—Particulars of the competition for the Rome Scholarship offered by the Royal Commissioners, and for the Jarvis Studentship (£200 per annum each) can now be obtained.

Contracts.

BUILDING AND PAINTING.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in.

JUNE 1.—**Brentwood.**—CONVENIENCE.—Construction of underground public conveniences in the High-street, Brentwood. Specifications of the Surveyor, Mr. A. J. Meeson, Town Hall, Brentwood.

JUNE 1.—**Catterick.**—ALTERATIONS.—For alterations and repairs at Catterick Endowed C.E. School. Specifications of the Rev. W. Kerr-Smith, Catterick Vicarage.

JUNE 1.—**Cockermouth.**—THEATRE AND SHOPS.—Erection of theatre and shops at Cockermouth for the Grand Theatre and Cinema Company, Ltd. Quantities of Mr. P. M. Hope M.I.C.C., architect, 11, Main-street, Cockermouth.

JUNE 1.—**Maldon.**—BRIDGE.—Reconstruction of Langford Bridge, Maldon, on the Hennebique system. Specifications of Mr. Percy J. Sheldon, M.Inst.C.E., County Surveyor, Chelmsford.

JUNE 1.—**Reigate.**—PAINTING, ETC.—For painting repairs, etc., at the Workhouse at Earlswood, for the Reigate B.G. Specification at the Workhouse.

JUNE 1.—**Runcorn.**—PAINTING.—External painting of the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Dutton, near Preston Brook, for the R.D.C. of Runcorn. Specification from the Council's Architects, Messrs. Wright & Hamlyn, Sankey-street-chambers, Warrington.

JUNE 2.—**Annfield Plain.**—PAINTING.—For painting business premises and cottage at Dipton for the Annfield Plain Co-operative Society. Specifications of Mr. G. T. Wilson, architect, 22, Durham-road, Blackhill.

JUNE 2.—**Barnoldswick.**—ADDITIONS.—New building, sanitary conveniences, and slipper bath at the Ivory Hall Club, Barnoldswick. Specifications of the steward of the club.

JUNE 2.—**Bolton.**—PAINTING.—Painting of the Workhouse for the B.G. Specifications of the Master of the Institution, Fishpool, in Farnworth.

JUNE 2.—**Brigg.**—EXTENSION.—For extension of workhouse infirmary for the Brigg B.G. Quantities of Mr. W. H. Buttrick, architect, Home-street, Scunthorpe. Deposit, £2 2s.

JUNE 2.—**Carlow.**—HOUSES.—Erection of thirty-three artisans' dwellings, on three different sites, for the U.D.C. Mr. William A. Lawler, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Carlow.

JUNE 2.—**Cheadle.**—BUSINESS PREMISES.—For erection of branch premises, Mellor-street, Cheadle Hulme, for the Stockport Industrial and Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd. Quantities of Mr. S. Taylor, General Secretary, Secretary's Office, Stockport. Deposit, £1 1s.

JUNE 2.—**Wincanton.**—HOUSES.—Erection of eight houses for the working classes in the parish of Milborne Port, together with certain drainage and other work, for the R.D.C. Specification of the architects, Messrs. Petter & Warren, Church-street, Yeovil. Deposit, £1 1s.

JUNE 3.—**Abergavenny.**—ROOFING.—Stripping and reroofing four cottages for the T.C. Specification from the Borough Surveyor, Town Hall.

JUNE 3.—**Acomb.**—PAINTING.—For limewashing and painting the outside of the Fever Hospital, Beckfield-lane, Acomb, for the Great Ouseburn Isolation Hospital Committee. Particulars of Mr. T. Vipond, 7, Edinburgh-terrace, Acomb.

JUNE 3.—**Borth.**—VESTRY, ETC.—Erection of a vestry and executing certain repairs at St. Matthew's Church, Borth. Specifications of Mr. G. T. Bassett, A.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, Aberystwyth.

JUNE 3.—**Bourne.**—HOSPITAL.—Erection of a sixteen-bed isolation hospital for the Bourne R.D.C. Quantities of Mr. Cecil W. Bell, Clerk, Council Offices, Bourne, Lincolnshire. Deposit, £1 1s.

JUNE 3.—**Edinburgh.**—ADDITIONS.—Mason, joiner, plumber, and plaster works in connection with additions to farm steading, Bangour, for the Edinburgh District Board of Control. Schedules of Mr. James Kyd, Clerk and Treasurer, Chambers, Castle-terrace, Edinburgh.

JUNE 3.—**Kendal.**—DEMOLITION.—For demolition of property in connection with the widening of Allhallows-lane. Specifications of the Borough Surveyor, Town Hall.

JUNE 3.—**Wheatley Hill.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of Sunday-school at Wheatley Hill, for the trustees of the Primitive Methodist Church. Quantities of Mr. J. Garry, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 47, Church-street, West Hartlepool. Deposit, £1 1s.

JUNE 4.—**Blaina.**—SCHOOL HALL.—Erection of a new school hall, classrooms, etc., at Blaina, Mon. Quantities of Mr. W. Beddoe Rees, architect, 3, Dumfries-place, Cardiff.

JUNE 4.—**Cardiff.**—COTTAGE.—Erection of one single cottage at Llanedarne, near Cardiff. Specification of the City Engineer, Mr. W. Harpur, M.Inst.C.E.

JUNE 4.—**Cattistock.**—STABLE, ETC.—Erection of stables and a cottage at Cattistock, near Maiden Newton, for the Committee of the Cattistock Hunt. Specification of Mr. F. T. Maltby, A.M.Inst.C.E., architect and surveyor, South-street, Dorchester.

JUNE 4.—**Galdanagh.**—SCHOOL.—Erection and furnishing of National school buildings at Galdanagh, County Antrim. Mr. H. Williams, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin.

JUNE 4.—**Machynlleth.**—ALTERATIONS.—For alterations at the County Intermediate School. Quantities of the Clerk of the Higher Education Committee, Welshpool. Deposit, £1 1s.

* JUNE 4.—**Manchester.**—FOUNDATIONS, ETC.—The Manchester Royal Exchange, Ltd., invite tenders for demolition of certain building, and execution of a foundation contract.

JUNE 4.—**Ramsgate.**—REPAIRS, ETC.—For works of renovation to No. 2 scarlet fever ward at the Isolation Hospital, Haine, near Ramsgate, for the Isle of Thanet Joint Hospital Board. Specification of Mr. H. Bertram Langham, architect, Bank-chambers, High-street, Broadstairs.

JUNE 4.—**St. Pancras.**—PAINTING, ETC.—For painting, cleansing, repairs, and sundry works at the North Infirmary, Dartmouth Park-hill, N., for the St. Pancras B.G. Specification of Mr. A. E. Pridemore, of 2, Broad-street-buildings, E.C. Deposit, £5.

JUNE 4.—**Shutterton.**—REPAIRS, ETC.—Various repairs and alterations at Shutterton (near Dawlish Warren Station). Specifications of Mr. Wm. Barrons, Tiverton.

JUNE 4.—**Southend.**—BRIDGE.—Construction of bridge, Southbourne-grove, for the T.C. Quantities of Mr. Ernest J. Elford, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Southend-on-Sea. Deposit, £1 1s.

JUNE 4.—**Southwell.**—ADDITIONS.—Erection of additional wards at the Workhouse Infirmary, Upton-road, Southwell. Quantities from the Engineers, Messrs. Sands & Walker, Milton-chambers, Nottingham.

JUNE 4.—**Swindon.**—PAINTING, ETC.—Painting and decorating at several schools and fixing new grates, etc., for the Corporation. Specifications from Mr. W. Seaton, Education Office, Town Hall, Swindon.

JUNE 4.—**Various Places.**—PAINTING.—The directors of the Midland Railway Company invite tenders for cleaning and painting as follows:—(1) Station buildings, etc., at Wellingborough, Irchester, Sharnbrook, Oakley, Rushden, and Higham Ferrers; (2) Ashton-road wagon shops, Manchester; (3) limewashing engine-sheds, shops, etc., at Leeds. Quantities at the Engineer's Office, Derby Station.

JUNE 4.—**Whittlesey.**—COTTAGES.—Erection of twelve cottages near Coates for the Whittlesey R.D.C. Specification of Mr. A. W. Ruddle, architect, 6, Long-causeway, Peterborough.

JUNE 5.—**Courtlands.**—COTTAGE.—Erection of a cottage at Courtlands, in the Parish of Buckland Tout Saints, Devon, at Courtlands House, near Kingsbridge. Tenders to Messrs. William Pearse & Son, land agents and surveyors, Modbury, Devon.

JUNE 5.—**Howgrave.**—CHAPEL.—Erection of a Wesleyan chapel at Howgrave, near Masham. Specifications of Mr. Thomas Stokes, architect, Thirsk.

JUNE 6.—**Ballymoney.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of a new National school at Kirkhills, Ballymoney, according to the plans and specification to be seen at the offices of Mr. R. C. Martin, solicitor, Ballymoney.

JUNE 6.—**Ballyshannon.**—COTTAGES.—Building thirty-four labourers' cottages in blocks of two and upwards, and for fencing the plots attached thereto, for the R.D.C. Tender forms from the Clerk to the R.D.C. Deposit, 5s.

JUNE 6.—**Bargoed.**—HOUSES.—Erection of sixteen or more semi-detached dwelling-houses at Bargoed for the Gilfach-Fargoed Garden Suburb, Ltd. Particulars obtained at the architect's office (Mr. G. Kenshole), Station-road, Bargoed.

JUNE 6.—**Lancaster.**—PAINTING.—Exterior painting of certain portions of the County Lunatic Asylum, Lancaster. Forms of tender of Mr. J. R. Wilson, Clerk and Steward, Clerk's Office.

JUNE 6.—**Middleton.**—PLASTERING.—Plastering work in connection with erection of sanatorium at Middleton, near Ilkley, for the West Riding Public Health and Housing Committee. Quantities of the West Riding Architect, County Hall, Wakefield. Deposit, £1.

JUNE 6.—**Nottingham.**—WAREHOUSE.—Erection of a six-storey warehouse in Nottingham for the Trent Navigation Company. Application to Messrs. Heazell & Sons, architects, Burton-buildings, Parliament-street, Nottingham. Deposit, £2.

JUNE 6.—**Queensbury.**—PAINTING.—For painting, colourwashing, etc., to be done at Shelf Council School and Clayton Heights Council School, for the Queensbury and Clayton District Education Sub-committee. Specifications of Mr. B. Leah, Education Office, Bingley.

JUNE 6.—**Wallasey.**—GENERATING STATION.—Erection of steel-framed buildings for the generating station in Dock-road, Poulton, for the T.C. Quantities of the Borough Electrical Engineer, Mr. J. A. Crowther, Seaview-road, Wallasey. Deposit, £2 2s.

JUNE 8.—**Battersea.**—PAINTING, ETC.—Cleaning and repainting station buildings, bridges, signal cabins, etc., at Battersea and Chelsea, for the West London Extension Railway Company. Quantities of the Engineer, 7, Eastbourne-terrace, Paddington Station.

JUNE 8.—**Bedwellty.**—FOUNDATIONS.—Building of concrete and brick foundations for two additional ward blocks at the Isolation Hospital, for the Bedwellty U.D.C. Quantities of Mr. Dan H. Price, Surveyor to the Council, Aberbargoed.

JUNE 8.—**Chatham.**—PAINTING.—For painting (1) exterior of Town Hall; (2) iron fences at Victoria-gardens; (3) Railway-street bridge and approaches. Specifications at the Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Chatham.

JUNE 8.—**Colchester.**—CLEANING, ETC.—Internal cleaning and painting, etc., to certain portions of the Essex County Hospital, Colchester. Specifications of Messrs. Goodey & Cressall, architects and surveyors, High-street, Colchester.

JUNE 8.—**Forehoe.**—COTTAGES.—Building three pairs of cottages at Costessey according to specifications prepared by Mr. J. Owen Bond, 29, Castle-meadow, Norwich, architect, for the Forehoe R.D.C. Specifications of the Clerk, Mr. W. W. Partridge Smith, Wymondham. Deposit, £2 2s.

JUNE 8.—**Great Yarmouth.**—PAINTING.—For painting, distempering, and whitewashing the interior of a children's home, Clarence-road, Gorleston, for the Great Yarmouth B.G. Specifications of Mr. Frank Burton, Clerk to the Guardians, 11, Queen-street, Great Yarmouth.

JUNE 8.—**Harrogate.**—POWER HOUSE.—Building of a power and exhauster house at the Gas Works, Ripon-road, Harrogate, for the Harrogate Gas Company. Quantities of Mr. H. Wilkinson, Secretary and General Manager, Gas Offices, James-street, Harrogate. Deposit, £2 2s.

[Those with an asterisk (*) are advertised in this issue.]

BUILDING, etc.—*continued.*

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in.

JUNE 8.—**Sheffield.**—PAINTING, ETC.—For painting, distempering, etc., required to be done at the following institutions for higher education:—The Central Secondary School, Pupil Teacher Centre, School of Art, Training College in Domestic Subjects, and the Training Hostels at Southbourne and Collegiate Hall. Specifications of the City Architect, Town Hall, Sheffield.

JUNE 8.—**Shotts.**—ALTERATIONS.—Alterations on and additions to the Administrative Block of the County Sanatorium, Shotts. Schedules from Mr. Fred Smith, measurer, Motherwell.

JUNE 9.—**Garforth, etc.**—PAINTING.—Inside and outside painting of the following schools:—(1) Garforth Council; (2) Kippax Council; (3) Sherburn Council. Also the outside painting of the school house attached to the Kippax school, for the West Riding C.C. Specifications of Mr. H. W. Powell, Divisional Clerk, Garforth.

JUNE 9.—**Teesmouth.**—LIFEBOAT HOUSES.—Construction of a corrugated steel and timber lifeboat house, reinforced concrete (Considère system) launching slipway, and a timber and reinforced concrete approach at Battery Hole, adjoining the South Gare Breakwater, Teesmouth, Yorkshire, for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. Quantities of Mr. A. W. Lewis, M.Inst.C.E., 15, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W. Deposit, £1.

JUNE 10.—**Exeter.**—SCHOOL BUILDING.—Erection of Manual Instruction Centre at the Newtown Boys' School, Exeter, for the Devon E.C. Particulars of the architect, Mr. James Jerman, F.R.I.B.A., 1, Bedford-circus, Exeter.

JUNE 10.—**Manchester.**—EXTENSION.—Extension of Education Offices, Deansgate, Manchester. Trades to be let separately. Quantities at the Education Offices. Deposit, £1 1s.

JUNE 11.—**Dewsbury.**—DECORATION.—Redecoration of the Wesleyan Church, Dewsbury. Specifications from Mr. Joseph Myers, 12, Hope-street, Dewsbury.

JUNE 11.—**Warrington.**—PAINTING.—Painting of the various schools. Specifications of the Borough Surveyor, Town Hall. Deposit, 10s. 6d.

JUNE 12.—**Copmanthorpe.**—ADDITIONS.—For additions, etc., at Copmanthorpe Council School, for the West Riding E.C. Quantities of the Education Architect, County Hall, Wakefield. Deposit, £1.

JUNE 12.—**Heckmondwike.**—WALL, ETC.—For the following works at Heckmondwike High-street Council School:—Asphalting playground, formation of shrubberies, and erection of retaining wall. Quantities of the Education Architect, County Hall, Wakefield. Deposit, £1.

* JUNE 13.—**Dartford.**—PAINTING AND REPAIRS, ETC.—The Metropolitan Asylums Board invite tenders for painting and cleaning works.

* JUNE 13.—**Hampstead.**—BOILER HOUSE, SHAFT, MORTUARY.—The Metropolitan Asylums Board invite tenders for erection of a boiler house, chimney shaft, mortuary, etc.

* JUNE 15.—**West Ham.**—CLEANSING, PAINTING, AND REPAIRS.—The West Ham E.C. invite tenders for cleansing, painting, and repairing schools.

* JUNE 16.—**Hull.**—REPAIRS, ETC.—The Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works invite tenders for repairs to buildings in the Hull district.

* JUNE 17.—**Shoreditch.**—PAINTING, ETC.—The Guardians of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, invite tenders for painting and renovating the interior of the nurses' home.

JUNE 18.—**Canterbury.**—ADDITIONS.—Erection of a new bakery, new workrooms, additions to farm buildings, and other works in connection therewith at the Chartham Downs Asylum for the Kent County Asylums Committee. Specifications of Mr. W. J. Jennings, architect, 4, St. Margaret's-street, Canterbury. Deposit, £10.

JUNE 18.—**Galway.**—INSTITUTE.—Erection of a new technical institute in the City of Galway, in accordance with the drawings and specifications prepared by Mr. Allan Macdonald, architect, Francis-street, Galway. Mr. Patrick J. Webb, Principal and Secretary, 21, Dominick-street, Galway.

* JUNE 18.—**Kent.**—ERECTION OF BUILDINGS.—The Kent C.C. invite tenders for the erection of a new bakery, new workrooms, additions to farm buildings, etc.

* JUNE 19.—**Birmingham.**—EXTENSION OF POST OFFICE.—The Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works invite tenders for extension of new parcels office.

* JUNE 19.—**Whitstable.**—SCHOOL.—The Kent Education Committee invite tenders for erection of handicrafts centre.

JUNE 23.—**Blaenavon.**—HOUSES.—Erection of fifty houses, with appurtenant works, including the erection of boundary walls, the formation and ballasting of roads, and the construction of sewers, etc., for the Blaenavon U.D.C. Specification of Mr. E. W. Edwards, Surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, Blaenavon.

JUNE 23.—**Portsmouth.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of elementary school in Wimborne-road, Southsea, for the Portsmouth E.C. Specification of the Architect, Mr. C. C. Vernon Inkpen, 30, Commercial-road, Portsmouth. Quantities of Mr. G. Hammond Etherton, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Portsmouth. Deposit, £3 3s.

* JUNE 23.—**St. Albans.**—ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS.—The Visiting Committee of the Hertfordshire County Asylum invite tenders for additions and alterations to the County Asylum.

JUNE 25.—**Beverley.**—PAINTING.—Painting and cleaning of various school in the Riding. Specifications of Mr. John Bickersteth, Clerk to the East Riding Education Authority, County Hall, Beverley.

NO DATE.—**Beckermet.**—HOUSES.—Erection of pair of semi-detached houses at Beckermet, for Mr. J. Storey. Specification of Mr. I. J. Postlethwaite, Fern Lee, Seascale.

NO DATE.—**Dewsbury.**—PAINTING.—Redecorating the interior of Public Library. Mr. W. H. Smith, Librarian, Dewsbury.

NO DATE.—**Hazlehead.**—HOUSES.—Erection of two semi-detached houses at Hazlehead. Quantities of Mr. W. J. Buck, architect, 34, Campo-lane, Sheffield.

NO DATE.—**Ruyton-Eleven-Towns.**—HALL.—Erection of a meeting hall for the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows at Ruyton-Eleven-Towns. Quantities of Mr. Walter Richards, F.S.I., architect, Cross-hill, Shrewsbury. Deposit, 10s. 6d.

NO DATE.—**Witherslack.**—ALTERATIONS.—For the alterations to Askew-green, Witherslack. Quantities of the architects, Messrs. Settle & Brundrit, A.R.I.B.A., County-square, Ulverston.

FURNITURE, MATERIALS, etc.

MAY 30.—**Newport.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—Supply of road materials to the Monmouthshire C.C. for one year. Particulars of Mr. W. Tanner, County Surveyor, Council Offices, Newport, Mon.

JUNE 2.—**Liverpool.**—MATERIALS.—For supply to the Liverpool Overhead Railway of bolts and nuts, electrical fittings, files, iron and steel, ironmongery, oil and grease, timber, etc. Forms of tender of Mr. E. J. Neachell, General Manager, 31, James-street, Liverpool.

JUNE 3.—**Penrhiwceiber.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the Penrikyber Navigation Colliery Company, Ltd., Penrhiwceiber, R.S.O., Glam., of iron and steel, castings, bolts, nuts, rivets, iron washers, and nails; electrical fittings, steam, water, and gunmetal fittings, etc.; ironmongery, paints, glass, etc.; lime and cement, timber, etc. Forms of tender of the Secretary.

JUNE 8.—**Blyth.**—STAITHS.—Construction of new north side staiths, Blyth, for the North-Eastern Railway and Blyth Harbour Commissioners. Specifications for foundations of the Commissioners' Supervising Engineers, Messrs. J. Watt Sandemann & Son, C.E., St. Nicholas-buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. For the other works, specifications of the Company's Chief Engineer, Mr. Charles A. Harrison, Forth Banks, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

JUNE 8.—**Warrington.**—PIPES, ETC.—For 400 tons of tarred macadam and 1,100 yds. of 18-in. stoneware pipes. Specifications of the Borough Surveyor, Town Hall.

* JUNE 9.—**Rochester.**—SUMMER REPAIRS.—The Kent Education Committee invite tenders for repairs.

JUNE 10.—**Cleckheaton.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the Cleckheaton U.D.C. of cement, stoneware pipes, kerbs and setts, tar, pitch, and oil. Forms of tender of Mr. John H. Linfield, Clerk to the Council, Town Hall, Cleckheaton.

JUNE 10.—**India.**—CARRIAGE FITTINGS.—Supply to the South Indian Railway Company of carriage fittings, comprising wrought-iron and steel, hardware, glass, screws, and sundries. Specifications at the Company's Offices, 91, York-street, Westminster, S.W. Charge, 25s.

JUNE 10.—**Manchester.**—ELECTRIC INSTALLATION.—Providing and fixing a complete electric lighting installation at Sose Moss Special School, Warford, Cheshire, for the Manchester Education Committee. Quantities at the Education Offices, Deansgate, Manchester. Deposit, £1 1s.

JUNE 11.—**Bristol.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the B.G. of bricks and sanitary pipes, etc., timber, oils and colours, ironmongery (builders'), etc. Mr. J. J. Simpson, Clerk, St. Peter's Hospital, Bristol.

JUNE 11.—**Manchester.**—MATERIALS.—Supply of all kinds of materials to the Gas Committee. Particulars of Mr. Fredk. A. Price, Superintendent, Gas Department, Town Hall, Manchester.

JUNE 15.—**Barry.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the Barry U.D.C. Gas and Water Department of lead and compo pipe, pig and sheet lead, tin, etc., small castings, general stores, etc. Forms of tender from Mr. T. E. Franklin, Engineer and Manager, Gas Works, Barry.

ENGINEERING, IRON, AND STEEL.

JUNE 1.—**Chard.**—PIPES, ETC.—Supply to Corporation of 450 tons of 7-in., 5-in., 4-in., 3-in., and 2½-in. cast-iron pipes, junctions, bends, tapers, and other castings, and also of 7-in., 5-in., 4-in., and 3-in. sluice valves, fire hydrants, air valves, surface boxes, etc. Quantities from Messrs. Dodd & Dodd, MM.Inst.C.E., County-chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham. Deposit, £5 5s.

JUNE [illegible].—**Lamington.**—RAILWAY WORKS.—Strengthening of the viaduct carrying the main line over the River Clyde, near Lamington, for the Caledonian Railway Company. Quantities of Mr. J. Blackburn, Secretary, Caledonian Railway Company's Offices, 302, Buchanan-street, Glasgow. Deposit, £2 2s.

JUNE 1.—**Linlithgow.**—PIPES.—About 400 tons of 9-in. and 6-in. diameter dry-sand cast-iron pipes and special castings, for the Linlithgow District Water Works. Schedule of the engineers, Messrs. J. & A. Leslie & Reid, C.E., 72a, George-street, Edinburgh. Deposit, £1.

JUNE 1.—**Warwick.**—PUMPING MACHINERY.—Supply to Corporation of electric motors, centrifugal pumps, switchgear, automatic control apparatus, pipes, valves, etc. Specification from the engineers, Messrs. Dodd & Dodd, MM.Inst.C.E., County-chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham. Deposit, £5.

JUNE 2.—**India.**—GIRDER BRIDGES.—Supply to the Baroda State Railway of girder bridges, 6-ft. to 60-ft. spans (about 320 tons). Specifications and drawings from Messrs. Rendel, Palmer, & Tritton, 13, Dartmouth-street, Westminster, S.W. Charge, £1 1s.

JUNE 3.—**Bradford.**—CAST-IRON PIPES.—Supply of 5,100 tons or thereabouts of cast-iron pipes, 36 in. internal diameter, and 450 tons or thereabouts of special castings, for the Corporation. Quantities of Mr. James Watson, M.Inst.C.E., Waterworks Engineer, Town Hall, Bradford. Deposit, £2 2s.

JUNE 3.—**Bradford.**—MILD STEEL PIPES.—Supply of 1,400 tons of mild steel pipes, 36 in. internal diameter, ½ in. and ⅝ in. thick, for the Corporation. Quantities of Mr. James Watson, M.Inst.C.E., Waterworks Engineer, Town Hall, Bradford. Deposit, £2 2s.

JUNE 3.—**Dorking.**—HOT WATER SUPPLY.—Alterations and additions to hot water supply installation at the Infirmary for the Dorking B.G. Specification of Mr. Crook, Master, at the Workhouse.

JUNE 3.—**India.**—WHEELS AND AXLES.—Supply to Secretary of State for India of wheels and axles. Conditions of contract from Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, S.W.

JUNE 3.—**St. Marylebone.**—HEATING INSTALLATION.—Complete heating system and system for supply of hot water for domestic purposes for the Infirmary at Rackham-street, Ladbroke-grove, W., for the Board of Guardians. Specification of Mr. Henry T. Dudman, Clerk to the Board, Guardians' Offices, Northumberland-street, Marylebone-road, W. Deposit, £2 2s.

JUNE 5.—**Kirkcaldy.**—PIPES.—Providing and delivering about 2,800 tons of 20-in. and 20 tons of 12-in., 8-in., and 6-in. diameter dry-sand cast-iron pipes and special castings, for the Kirkcaldy District Waterworks. Schedule of the Engineers, Messrs. J. & A. Leslie & Reid, C.E., 72a, George-street, Edinburgh. Deposit, £1.

JUNE 6.—**Northampton.**—HEATING INSTALLATIONS.—Heating of Council schools for the T.C. Quantities of Mr. Stewart Beattie, Secretary, Borough Education Offices, 4, St. Giles's-street, Northampton. Deposit, £2 2s. Tenderers must have a place of business in the county.

JUNE 8.—**Accrington.**—HEATING.—For heating Wesley Chapel, Abbey-street, Accrington, also school underneath. Mr. D. Longton, Barnfield-street, Accrington.

JUNE 8.—**Portsmouth.**—HEATING.—For works in connection with the heating at Highland-road Council School. Specification of the Surveyor, Mr. A. H. Bone, Cambridge Junction, Portsmouth.

JUNE 15.—**Edinburgh.**—BRIDGE WIDENING.—Widening of the bridge carrying the street at Ashley-terrace over the main line at Merchiston, Edinburgh, for the Caledonian Railway Company. Schedule of the Company's Engineer, Buchanan-street Station, Glasgow. Deposit, £2 2s.

* JUNE 15.—**London.**—HEATING.—Tenders are invited for the installation of heating apparatus.

JUNE 24.—**Egypt.**—BOLTS, ETC.—Supply to the Egyptian War Department of bolts and hooks, etc. Particulars from Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's-chambers, Westminster, S.W.

NO DATE.—**Farnham.**—OLD BOILERS.—The Farnham U.D.C. invite tenders for the supply and delivery, at their depôt, of old boilers suitable for storing coal tar. Capacity required is about 20,000 gallons. Mr. R. W. Cass, Surveyor, Council Offices, South-street, Farnham.

NO DATE.—**Stourbridge.**—STEEL MAINS.—Supply to U.D.C. of Stourbridge of steel mains for high-pressure distribution, also compressors, etc. Particulars from the Engineer, Gasworks, Stourbridge.

ROAD, SANITARY, AND WATER WORKS.

JUNE 1.—**Lanark.**—WATER SUPPLY.—Providing and laying about 3,300 lin. yds. of 3-in. and 2-in. diameter cast-iron main and distributing pipes for the District of the Upper Ward. Quantities of Messrs. Warren & Stuart, civil engineers, 94, Hope-street, Glasgow. Deposit, £1 1s.

JUNE 1.—**Lanark.**—WATERWORKS.—Cutting and refilling trenches for and providing and laying about 5,300 yds. of 5-in., 6-in., and 8-in. cast-iron pipes and steel tubes at Lesmahagow and Coalburn. Quantities of Messrs. Warren & Stuart, civil engineers, 94, Hope-street, Glasgow. Deposit, £1 1s.

JUNE 1.—**Warwick.**—SEWERAGE WORKS.—Construction of manholes, chambers, sedimentation and storm-water tanks, etc., for the Warwick T.C. Quantities from the engineers, Messrs. Dodd & Dodd, M.Inst.C.E., County-chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham. Deposit, £5.

JUNE 2.—**Foots Cray.**—STREET WORKS.—Supplying and laying of about 250 super. yds. of "Durax" or other similar and approved granite sett paving. Particulars of Mr. Wm. Augustus Farnham, Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Sidcup, Kent.

JUNE 2.—**Gellygaer.**—TAR-SPRAYING.—For tar-spraying about 21 miles of roadways, for the Gellygaer U.D.C. Particulars of Mr. F. Read, A.M.Inst.C.E., Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Hengoed, Glam.

JUNE 2.—**Gellygaer.**—SEWERS.—For laying sewers for the Gellygaer U.D.C. Specifications of Mr. F. Read, A.M.Inst.C.E., Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Hengoed, Glam.

JUNE 2.—**Hunslet.**—SEWAGE WORKS.—Extension and alteration of the sewage works at Halton, near Leeds, for the Hunslet R.D.C. Quantities of the engineers, Messrs. C. H. Marriott, Son, & Shaw, Church-street-chambers, Dewsbury. Deposit, £2 2s.

JUNE 2.—**Leyburn.**—WATER WORKS.—Construction of measure and inspection chambers, taking up and repairing conduit, providing and laying about 500 lin. yds. of 3-in. and 4-in. earthenware pipes, etc., for the Leyburn R.D.C. Quantities of the Engineer, Mr. Fred. J. Rodwell, A.M.Inst.C.E. (Messrs. Spinks, Pilling, & Rodwell), 37 and 38, Prudential Assurance-buildings, Leeds. Deposit, £1 1s.

[Those with an asterisk (*) are advertised in this issue.]

ROADS, etc.—*continued*

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in.

JUNE 2.—**Llandaff.**—WIDENING.—Widening Gwaelodygarth-road, in the parish of Pentyrch, for the Llandaff and Dinas Powis R.D.C. Quantities of the Surveyor, Mr. James Holden, A.M.Inst.C.E., Park House, 20, Park-place, Cardiff.

JUNE 2.—**Thurlstone Townhead.**—For asphalting school yard of Thurlstone Townhead Council School. Mr. William Wood, Divisional Clerk, Penistone.

JUNE 3.—**Bradford.**—WATER WORKS.—For the duplicating of the pipe line in the Aire Valley, in connection with the Nidd Aqueduct, extending from the Moorcock chamber, near Morton Banks, to the inlet and measuring chamber at Chellow Heights, six miles or thereabouts in length, with the valve, air, scour, manway, and hatch-box chambers, connections of new to existing works, restoration, and all other works connected therewith, for the Corporation. Quantities of Mr. James Watson, M.Inst.C.E., Waterworks Engineer, Town Hall, Bradford. Deposit, £5 5s.

JUNE 3.—**Christchurch.**—DRAIN.—Construction of surface-water drain, Highcliffe, Christchurch. Specification of Mr. W. J. Taylor, County Surveyor, The Castle, Winchester.

JUNE 3.—**Dublin.**—SEWERAGE, ETC.—Construction of new sewers and water mains at Howth, together with the supply of all pipes, valves, and fittings connected therewith, for the North Dublin R.D.C. Specification of Mr. P. H. McCarthy, B.E., M.Inst.C.E.I., 39, Westmoreland-street, Dublin. Deposit, £5.

JUNE 3.—**Esher.**—SEWERS.—(1) A 12-in. cast-iron sewer in Ember Court-road, Thames Ditton, about 730 ft. long; (2) a 9-in. stoneware pipe sewer in Alexandra-road, Thames Ditton, about 380 ft. long, for the U.D.C. of Esher and the Dittons. Specifications of Mr. H. C. Fread, Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Portsmouth-road, Thames Ditton.

JUNE 3.—**Glamorganshire.**—(1) Widening and diverting the Caerphilly and Bedwar main road; (2) widening Ely and Cowbridge main road, near Dusty Forge public-house; (3) widening the Hirwain and Merthyr main road, near Cwmynyeminton Woods; (4) widening Pontardawe and Ystalyfera main road at Gurnos; (5) widening Bridgend and Coytrahen main road at Aberkenfig; (6) widening Neath and Pontwalby main road at Pontwalby; (7) widening Llantrisant and Cowbridge main road, near Rhydhalog Farm, for the C.C. Specifications of Mr. W. E. R. Allen, Deputy Clerk of the C.C., Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

JUNE 3.—**Hove.**—PAVING.—Executing paving and other works in Ferndale-road for the T.C. Specification of the Borough Surveyor, Mr. H. H. Scott.

JUNE 3.—**Rugby.**—WATER WORKS.—Construction of two filter beds, together with a short length of retaining wall, and other works at the Avon Waterworks, for the Rugby U.D.C. Quantities of Mr. Jno. H. Sharp, M.Inst.Mun.E., A.M.S.E., Surveyor and Water Engineer, Surveyor's Office, Benn-buildings, High-street, Rugby. Deposit, £1 1s.

JUNE 3.—**Saxmundham.**—WATER WORKS.—Providing and laying of about 2½ miles of 6-in., 5-in., 4-in., and 3-in. cast-iron water mains, construction of a reservoir and pumping station, with machinery and filter plant, and other incidental works, for the Saxmundham U.D.C. Quantities of the Engineer, Mr. P. F. Mackenzie-Richards, A.M.Inst.C.E., 69, Victoria-street, Westminster. Deposit, £5 5s.

JUNE 3.—**Scarborough.**—WATER SUPPLY.—Provision and fixing of one or more rams, with the necessary pipes, valves, and fittings, capable of raising 10,000 gallons of water per day, for the Scarborough R.D.C. Mr. J. W. Read, Clerk to the Council, 14, Dean-road, Scarborough.

JUNE 4.—**Blyth.**—STREET WORKS.—Making-up of Union-street, Bink-street, and Post Office-street, Blyth, for the U.D.C. Specifications of Mr. Robert Grieves, Surveyor to the Council.

JUNE 4.—**Edinburgh.**—ASPHALT.—Carriageway asphalt paving, with new concrete foundation, viz.:—For compressed asphalt at (1) George-street, between Frederick and Hanover streets; (2) Rose-street, in part of Westmost Division; for mastic asphalt at (3) Parliament-square, opposite Police-chambers. Specifications of the City Road Surveyor, City-chambers, Edinburgh.

JUNE 4.—**Stainland.**—STREET WORKS.—Sewering, etc., in New-street and Back New-street, for the U.D.C. of Stainland-with-Old Lindley. Quantities of Messrs. Jackson & Fox, Surveyors, 7, Rawson-street, Halifax.

JUNE 5.—**Bootle.**—WATER WORKS.—Laying branch main near Underwood, 1,280 lin. yds., constructing receiving tank, etc., for the Bootle R.D.C. Specifications of Mr. W. Britton Jones, 67, Market-street, Millom. Deposit, 10s. 6d.

JUNE 5.—**Cleethorpes.**—ROADS.—For making new streets on the Sidney College Estate at Cleethorpes. Specification of Mr T. Laming, 46, Victoria-street, Grimsby.

JUNE 5.—**Mirfield.**—STREET WORKS.—Making-up of Lowland-road, for the Mirfield U.D.C. Quantities of Mr. Edwin Gill, Surveyor, Council Offices, Mirfield. Deposit, £1.

JUNE 5.—**Rhondda.**—ROADS.—Levelling and laying-out of unappropriated land at Trealaw Cemetery, Trealaw, area about 8 acres, for the Rhondda U.D.C. Specifications at the Council Offices, Pentre. Deposit, £1 1s.

JUNE 6.—**Abersychan.**—ROADS.—Improvement in Manor-road, Abersychan, for the U.D.C. Specification of Mr. E. Whitwell, Council Offices, Abersychan.

JUNE 8.—**Keighley.**—SEWER.—Construction of a 12-in. pipe sewer in Spring Gardens-lane. Particulars from the Borough Engineer.

JUNE 8.—**Leeds.**—WATER MAINS.—Laying of 360 yds. of 12-in. main in Wellington-street. Specifications of Mr. Chas. G. Hemsell, M.Inst.C.E., Waterworks Engineer, Great George-street, Leeds.

JUNE 8.—**Manchester.**—ASPHALT, ETC.—For (a) The reconstruction in granited rock asphalt of about 950 sq. yds. of the carriageway in Palatine-road, West Didsbury; (b) the erection of a four-stalled stable at Albany-road Depôt, Chorlton-cum-Hardy. Quantities from the Surveyor to the Committee, Town Hall, West Didsbury.

JUNE 8.—**Selby.**—STREET, ETC.—Making of a street and sewer on land at Fairfax-avenue, Selby, for the Selby U.D.C. Specifications of Mr. Bruce Gray, C.E., New-lane, Selby.

JUNE 8.—**Sutton-in-Ashfield.**—STREET WORKS.—For making-up of twelve streets, for the Sutton-in-Ashfield U.D.C. Quantities of Mr. Walter Burn, A.M.Inst.C.E., Surveyor's Office, Outram-street, Sutton-in-Ashfield. Deposit, £1 1s.

JUNE 9.—**Ilford.**—PAVING.—For about 32,000 super. yds. of granite sett paving, for the Ilford U.D.C. Specification from Mr. H. Shaw, M.Inst.C.E., Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, Town Hall, Ilford. Deposit, £2 2s.

JUNE 10.—**Hale.**—SANITARY.—Conversion of thirty-nine privies in Hermitage-road, Lilac-road, and Bancroft-road, Hale, into water-closets, for the Hale U.D.C. Specifications from Mr. G. F. Bulmer, Sanitary Inspector, Council Offices, Ashley-road, Hale.

JUNE 10.—**Hornsey.**—STREET WORKS.—Making-up Rokesley-avenue (first section). Forms of tender, etc., from Mr. E. J. Lovegrove, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Municipal Offices, Highgate.

JUNE 10.—**Ryton.**—STREET WORKS.—Construction of street works at Emma Ville, West Row. Quantities of Mr. John P. Dalton, Surveyor, Council Offices, Ryton-on-Tyne. Deposit, 10s.

JUNE 11.—**Bury.**—SEWER.—Construction of about 91 lin. yds. of brick sewer, 5 ft. internal diameter, the reconstruction of manholes, and all contingent works, situate between Openshaw Fold and the sewage-disposal works within the borough. Quantities of Mr. J. Ainsworth Settle, the Borough Engineer. Deposit, £2.

JUNE 12.—**Hastings.**—STEAM-ROLLING.—For steam-rolling in the district for about sixty days. Specification of Mr. D. Paine, Surveyor to the R.D.C., Stonelynk Farm, Fairlight, Hastings.

JUNE 13.—**Hayes.**—SEWERAGE.—(*a*) Providing and laying about 1,800 yds. of 9-in. diameter gravitating sewers, etc.; about 1,500 yds. of 5-in. diameter cast-iron rising mains, and about 900 yds. of 2-in. diameter steel compressed-air mains; (*b*) providing and installing two 50-gallon pneumatic sewage ejectors, and for the provision and construction (including excavation) of the chamber for the ejectors in cast-iron tubbing. Quantities of Mr. Douglas C. Fidler, Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Grange-road, Hayes End, Middlesex.

* JUNE 15.—**Hendon.**—SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND SEWERAGE.—The Hendon U.D.C. invite tenders for certain works of sewage disposal and sewerage.

* JUNE 15.—**Kensington.**—MANHOLES, ETC.—The Kensington B.C. invite tenders for certain sewer works.

JUNE 16.—**Epsom.**—ROADS.—Making-up of Leigh-road, School-road, and Spencer-road, in the parish of Cobham, for the Epsom R.D.C. Specifications of the Surveyor of Highways, Mr. T. E. Ware, Waterloo-road, Epsom.

JUNE 19.—**Lewes.**—STEAM ROLLING.—For scarifying and steam-rolling for the Corporation. Forms of tender of the Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Lewes.

JUNE 22.—**Matlock.**—SEWERAGE WORKS.—Completion of the main sewerage for the Matlock U.D.C. The work will be let in two contracts. Quantities of the engineers, Messrs. James Diggle & Son, 14, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W., and Hind Hill-street, Heywood, Lancashire. Deposit, £5.

JUNE 25.—**Larne.**—STREET WORKS.—Removal of buildings and making new street, etc., for the Larne U.D.C. Specifications of Mr. W. G. Younge, Clerk, Town Hall, Larne. Deposit, £1 1s.

JUNE 30.—**Thames Valley.**—WATER WORKS.—Construction of two storage reservoirs and other contingent works in the Thames Valley for the Metropolitan Water Board. Quantities of the Chief Engineer, Savoy-court, Strand, London, W.C. Deposit, £50.

NO DATE.—**Exeter.**—ROADS.—Construction of the first portion of the roads and sewers at the Exeter Garden Suburb. Names to Mr. J. Archibald Lucas, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A., Guildhall-chambers, Exeter.

Public Appointment.

* NO DATE.—LECTURER.—The C.B. of Huddersfield invite applications for the post of chief lecturer in building trade subjects. Salary, £175.

Auction Sales.

* JUNE 9.—**Finchley.**—Mr. E. Owers will sell by auction, at the Mart, freehold building land.

* JUNE 11.—**Brixton and Thornton Heath.**—Messrs. E. Evans & Sons will sell by auction, at Clapham Junction, freehold sites.

* JUNE 12.—**Wimbledon.**—Messrs. Mabbett & Edge will sell by auction, at the Mart, a building site.

* JUNE 16.—**Ilford.**—Daniel Smith Son, & Oakley will sell by auction, at the Mart, a freehold building estate.

* JUNE 23.—**Hillingdon and Uxbridge.**—Messrs. Knight, Frank, & Rutley will sell by auction, at 20, Hanover-square, the Hillingdon House Estate.

* JUNE 24.—**Westminster.**—Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons, & Cassell will sell by auction, at the Mart, a leasehold builder's and contractor's works, with plant and machinery.

* JUNE 29.—**Dagenham.**—Messrs. Kemsley will sell by auction, at the Mart, freehold property, known as "Manor Farm."

[Those with an asterisk (*) are advertised in this issue.]

WATERLOO RAILWAY STATION—*Continued from page 654.*

subway extending beneath the whole length of the station to York-road and the Waterloo and City Tube platforms, and provision has been made for the construction of a service subway for parcels, connecting the parcels depôt with all the platforms by means of electric lifts.

From these notes it should be clear that the means of access to the new station are by no means intricate or bewildering, although it may be admitted that at the present time they are not so intelligible to the public as they will be after all timber staging and hoarding have been finally cleared away.

The roofing over the platforms and concourse is carried on six lines of steel columns, spaced about 60 ft. apart, at the north and south ends being steel-framed glass screens in five bays, 120 ft. wide each, and one bay 80 ft. wide. The roof is of the ridge-and-furrow type, with steel principals and framing. As the new roofing is 35 ft. high to the springing of the principals, it is well above the old roof, and provides sufficient headway for future duplication of the accommodation by constructing tracks and platforms above those now in use, thus making the station one with two stories of platforms and running tracks.

The office buildings extending along the whole length of the concourse provide rooms for station requirements on the floor at platform level, and for the official staff of the company on the upper floors. The building is of the steel-frame type, with enclosing walls of brick and Portland stone, and fire-resisting construction has been adopted throughout.

At platform level two large booking-halls are included at the north and south ends respectively, two cloak-rooms, and refreshment-rooms, one of these communicating with dining and tea rooms on the first floor. On the mezzanine floor between street and platform levels is the gentlemen's court, including haircutting saloon, bathroom, lavatories, and cloak-room.

The heating of the station buildings is effected by means of hot-water radiators, supplied from the generating station of the Waterloo and City Railway. The offices are lighted by electricity, the installation having been designed by, and executed under the supervision of, Mr. Herbert Jones, M.Inst.E.E., the Electrical Engineer to the company.

The important undertaking briefly outlined in this article was inaugurated by, and has been carried out under the direction of, Mr. J. W. Jacomb-Hood, M.Inst.C.E., the Engineer-in-Chief to the London and South-Western Railway Company, who is to be congratulated on the approaching completion of a most difficult task of great magnitude and of enormous importance to the inhabitants of the metropolis, as well as to the numerous provincial users of the railway.

Since writing the above we are extremely sorry to read an announcement of the sudden death of Mr. Jacomb-Hood in the hunting-field, while enjoying a few days' rest from his arduous duties at Waterloo Station and elsewhere on the London and South-Western Railway system. Although a comparatively young man, Mr. Jacomb-Hood had already secured high rank in his profession, and his work at Waterloo will long endure as evidence of his masterly grasp of broad principles, as well as of the most minute practical details. His untimely end is a distinct loss to the engineering profession, and will be much regretted not only by friends and acquaintances, but also by engineers in all parts of the world.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTE.—All communications with respect to literary and artistic matters should be addressed to "THE EDITOR" (and not to any person by name); those relating to advertisements and other exclusively business matters should be addressed to THE BUILDER LTD., and not to the Editor.

All communications must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, whether for publication or not. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

The responsibility of signed articles, letters, and papers read at meetings rests, of course, with the authors.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications; and the Editor cannot be responsible for drawings, photographs, manuscripts, or other documents, or for models or samples sent to or left at this office, unless he has specially asked for them.

All drawings sent to or left at this office for consideration should bear the owner's name and address on either the face or back of the drawing. Delay and inconvenience may result from inattention to this.

Any commission to a contributor to write an article, or to execute or lend a drawing for publication, is given subject to the approval of the article or drawing, when received, by the Editor, who retains the right to reject it if unsatisfactory. The receipt by the author of a proof of an article in type does not necessarily imply its acceptance.

N.B.—Illustrations of the First Premiated Design in any important architectural competition will always be accepted for publication by the Editor, whether they have been formally asked for or not.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

*** Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

BRICKS, &c.

	£ s. d.
Per 1000 Alongside, in River.	
Best Stocks	1 16 6
Picked Stocks for Facings	2 10 0

Per 1000, Delivered at Railway Depôt.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons	1 14 0	Best Blue Pressed Staffordshire	3 15 0
Best Fareham Red	3 12 0	Do. Bullnose	4 0 0
Best Red Pressed Ruabon Facing	5 0 0	Best Stourbridge Fire Bricks	4 0 0

GLAZED BRICKS—

Best White, Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	12 7 6	Double Headers One Side and two Ends	14 17 6 / 18 17 6
Headers	11 17 6	Two Sides and one End	19 17 6
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½ in. Flats	15 17 6	Splays and Squints	17 7 6
D'bleStr'tch'rs	17 17 6		

Second Quality £1 10s. per 1000 less than best.

	s. d.	
Thames and Pit Sand	7 0	per yard, delivered.
Thames Ballast	5 9	" "
Best Portland Cement	27 0	per ton, "
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	20 0	" "

NOTE.—The cement or lime is exclusive of the ordinary charge for sacks.

Grey Stone Lime ..... 14s. 0d. per yard delivered.
Stourbridge Fireclay in sacks 27s. 0d. per ton at rly. dpt.

STONE.

Per Ft. Cube.

	s. d.
BATH STONE—delivered on road waggons, Paddington Depôt	1 7½
Do. do. delivered on road waggons, Nine Elms Depôt	1 9½
PORTLAND STONE (20 ft. average)—	
Brown Whitbed, delivered on road waggons, Paddington Depôt, Nine Elms Depôt, or Pimlico Wharf	2 4½
White Basebed, delivered on road waggons, Paddington Depôt, Nine Elms Depot, or Pimlico Wharf	2 6½

Per Ft. Cube, delivered at Railway Depôt.

	s. d.		s. d.
Ancaster in blocks	1 10	Closeburn Red Freestone	2 0
Beer in blocks	1 6	Red Mansfield Freestone	2 4
Greenshill in blocks	1 10	Talacre & Gwespyr Stone	2 4
Darley Dale in blocks	2 4		
Red Corsehill in blocks	2 3		

YORK STONE—*Robin Hood Quality.*

	s. d.
Per Ft. Cube, Delivered at Railway Depôt.	
Scappled random blocks	2 10
Per Ft. Super., Delivered at Railway Depôt.	
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 40 ft. super.)	2 8
6 in. rubbed two sides ditto, ditto	2 6
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes)	0 11½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes)	0 7
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto	0 6

HARD YORK—

	s. d.
Per Ft. Cube, Delivered at Railway Depôt.	
Scappled random blocks	3 0
Per Ft. Super., Delivered at Railway Depôt.	
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super.)	2 8
6 in. rubbed two sides ditto	3 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes)	1 2
2 in. self-faced random flags	0 5

SLATES.

Per 1000 of 1200 at Railway Depôt.

In. In.	£ s. d.	In. In.	£ s. d.
20 x 10 best blue Bangor	13 2 6	20 x 10 best Eureka unfading green	15 17 6
20 x 12 ditto	13 17 6	20 x 12 ditto	16 7 6
20 x 10 1st q'lity ditto	13 0 0	18 x 10 ditto	13 5 0
20 x 12 ditto	13 15 0	16 x 8 ditto	10 5 0
16 x 8 ditto	7 5 0	20 x 10 permanent green	11 12 6
22 x 10 best blue Portmadoc	12 12 6	18 x 10 ditto	9 12 6
16 x 8 ditto	6 12 6	16 x 8 ditto	6 12 6

TILES.

At Railway Depôt.

	s. d.		s. d.
Best plain red roofing (per 1000)	42 0	Best "Hartshill" brand plain sand-faced (per 1000)	45 0
Hip and Valley (per doz.)	3 7	Do. pressed (per 1000)	42 6
Best Broseley (per 1000)	50 0	Do. Ornamental (per 1000)	47 6
Do. Ornamental (per 1000)	52 6	Hip (per doz.)	4 0
Hip and Valley (per doz.)	4 0	Valley (perdoz.)	3 6
Best Ruabon red brown, or brindle (Edw'ds) (per1000)	57 6	Staffords. (Hanley) Reds or Brindled (per 1000)	42 6
Do. Ornamental (per 1000)	60 0	Hand-madesand-faced (per1000)	45 0
Hip (per doz.)	4 0	Hip (per doz.)	4 0
Valley (perdoz.)	3 0	Valley (per doz.)	3 6

WOOD.

BUILDING WOOD.	At per standard. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Deals: best 3 in. by 11 in. and 4 in. by 9 in. and 11 in.	15 0 0	16 10 0
Deals: best 3 in. by 9 in.	15 0 0	16 0 0
Battens: best 2½ in. by 7 in. and 8 in., and 3 in. by 7 in. and 8 in.	12 10 0	13 10 0
Battens: best 2½ by 6 and 3 by 6	0 10 0	less than 7 in. and 8 in.
Deals: seconds	1 0 0	less than best
Battens: seconds	0 10 0	" "
2 in. by 4 in. and 2 in. by 6 in.	11 10 0	12 10 0
2 in. by 4½ in. and 2 in. by 5 in.	10 10 0	11 10 0
Foreign Sawn Boards—		
1 in. and 1¼ in. by 7 in.	0 10 0	more than battens.
¾ in.	1 0 0	"
Fir timber: best middling Danzig or Memel (average specification)	At per load of 50 ft. 5 0 0	6 5 0
Seconds	4 10 0	5 0 0
Small timber (8 in. to 10 in.)	3 17 6	4 0 0
Small timber (6 in. to 8 in.)	3 5 0	3 10 0
Swedish balks	2 12 6	3 0 0
Pitch-pine timber (30 ft. average)	7 0 0	8 0 0
JOINERS' WOOD.	At per standard.	
White Sea: first yellow deals, 3 in. by 11 in.	26 0 0	27 0 0
3 in. by 9 in.	24 0 0	25 0 0
Battens, 2½ in. and 3 in. by 7 in.	18 10 0	19 10 0
Second yellow deals, 3 in. by 11 in.	21 10 0	22 10 0
Do. 3 in. by 9 in.	20 0 0	21 0 0
Battens, 2½ in. and 3 in. by 7 in.	15 0 0	16 0 0
Third yellow deals, 3 in. by 11 in. and 9 in.	16 0 0	17 0 0
Battens, 2½ in. and 3 in. by 7 in.	14 0 0	15 0 0
Petersburg: first yellow deals, 3 in. by 11 in.	23 0 0	24 0 0
Do. 3 in. by 9 in.	20 0 0	21 0 0
Battens	15 0 0	16 0 0
Second yellow deals, 3 in. by 11 in.	17 10 0	18 10 0
Do. 3 in. by 9 in.	16 0 0	17 0 0
Battens	12 10 0	13 10 0
Third yellow deals, 3 in. by 11 in.	14 0 0	15 6 0
Do. 3 in. by 9 in.	13 10 0	14 10 0
Battens	11 10 0	12 10 0
White Sea and Petersburg—		
First white deals, 3 in. by 11 in.	16 10 0	17 10 0
First white deals, 3 in. by 9 in.	14 10 0	15 10 0
Battens	13 0 0	13 10 0
Second white deals, 3 in. by 11 in.	14 10 0	15 10 0
Second white deals, 3 in. by 9 in.	13 0 0	14 0 0
Battens	12 0 0	12 10 0
Pitch-pine: deals	28 0 0	30 0 0
Under 2 in. thick extra	0 10 0	1 0 0
Columbian or Oregon Pine, best quality	24 0 0	26 10 0
Yellow Pine—First, regular sizes	50 0 0	upwards.
Oddments	35 0 0	"
Seconds, regular sizes	36 0 0	"
Oddments	31 0 0	"
Kauri Pine—Planks per ft. cube	0 6 6	0 7 6
Danzig and Stettin Oak Logs—		
Large, per ft. cube	0 3 0	0 3 9
Small	0 2 6	0 3 0
Wainscot Oak Logs, per ft. cub.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Dry Wainscot Oak, per ft. super. as inch	0 0 10	0 1 2
¼ in. do. do.	0 0 9	0 1 0
Dry Mahogany—Honduras, Tabasco, per ft. super. as inch	0 0 10	0 1 3
Selected, Fizury, per ft. super. as inch	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cuba Mahogany	0 1 4	0 2 6
		upwards.
Dry Walnut, American, per ft. super. as inch	0 0 10	0 1 2
French, "Italian," Walnut	0 0 10	0 1 4

WOOD (Continued)

JOINERS' WOOD (Continued)—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Teak, per load (Rangoon or Moulmein)	25 0 0	31 0 0
Do., do. (Java)	22 0 0	25 0 0
American Whitewood planks, per ft. cube	0 6 0	0 7 0
Prepared Flooring, etc.—	Per square.	
1 in. by 7 in. yellow, planed and shot	0 14 6	0 18 0
1 in. by 7 in. yellow, planed and matched	0 14 9	0 18 0
1¼ in. by 7 in. yellow, planed and matched	0 17 6	1 3 0
1 in. by 7 in. white, planed and shot	0 14 0	0 16 0
1 in. by 7 in. white, planed and matched	0 14 3	0 16 6
1¼ in. by 7 in. white, planed and matched	0 16 6	0 18 6
¾ in. by 7 in. yellow, matched and beaded or V-jointed boards	0 12 6	0 15 0
1 in. by 7 in. " "	0 15 0	0 18 6
¾ in. by 7 in. white " "	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 in. by 7 in. " "	0 14 6	0 16 6
6 in. at 6d. to 9d. per square less than 7 in.		

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c.

	In London or delivered Railway Vans, per ton. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rolled Steel Joists, ordinary sections	9 0 0	10 0 0
Compound Girders, ordinary sections	11 0 0	12 0 0
Steel Compound Stanchions	12 0 0	13 0 0
Angles, Tees, and Channels, ordinary sections	11 0 0	12 0 0
Flitch Plates	11 0 0	12 0 0
Cast Iron Columns & Stanchions, including ordinary patterns	8 10 0	9 0 0

METALS.

	Per ton, in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON—		
Common Bars	9 0 0	9 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars, good merchant quality	9 5 0	9 15 0
Staffordshire "Marked Bars"	11 0 0	—
Mild Steel Bars	9 5 0	9 15 0
Hoop Iron, basis price	10 0 0	—
" " Galvanised	17 10 0	—
(* And upwards, according to size and gauge.)		
Sheet Iron Black—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	10 5 0	—
" " 24 g.	11 5 0	—
" " 26 g.	12 15 0	—
Sheet Iron, Galvanised, flat, ordinary quality—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	15 10 0	—
Ordinary sizes to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 0 0	—
Ordinary sizes to 26 g.	17 0 0	—
Sheet Iron, Galvanised, flat, best quality—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	18 10 0	—
" " 22 g. and 24 g.	19 0 0	—
Ordinary sizes to 26 g.	20 10 0	—
Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 8 ft. 20 g.	15 0 0	—
Ordinary sizes, 22 g. and 24 g.	15 5 0	—
Ordinary sizes, 26 g.	16 15 0	—
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	12 10 0	—
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. & 24 g.	13 10 0	—
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	15 10 0	—
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	11 0 0	11 10 0
(Under 3 in., usual trade extras.)		

LEAD, &c.

Delivered in London.

	£ s. d.	
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	22 0 0	—
Pipe in coils	22 10 0	—
Soil pipe	25 10 0	—
Compo pipe	25 10 0	—
ZINC—Sheet—	In casks of 10 cwt.	
Vielle Montagne	28 0 0	—
Silesian	27 10 0	—
Zinc, in bundles, 1s. per cwt. extra.		
COPPER—		
Strong Sheet per lb.	0 1 2	—
Tin " "	0 1 2	—
Copper nails "	0 1 1	—
Copper wire "	0 1 1	—
BRASS—		
Strong Sheet per lb.	0 1 1	—
Thin "	0 1 2	—
TIN—English Ingots "	0 1 10	—
SOLDER—Plumbers' "	0 0 10	—
Tinmen's "	0 1 1	—
Blowpipe "	0 1 3	—

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.*

Per Ft. Delivered.			
15 oz. thirds	2½d.	26 oz. fourths	3½d.
" fourths	2d.	32 oz. thirds	5½d.
21 oz. thirds	3½d.	" fourths	4½d.
" fourths	3d.	Fluted Sheet, 15 oz.	3d.
26 oz. thirds	4½d.	21 oz.	4d.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.*

Per Ft. Delivered.			
¼ Rolled plate	2½d.	Figured Rolled, Oxford Rolled, Oceanic, Arctic, Muffled, and Rolled Cathedral white	3½d.
⅛ Rough rolled and rough cast plate	2½d.		
¼ Rough rolled and rough cast plate	3d.	Ditto, tinted	5d.

* Not less than two crates.

OILS, &c.

		£	s.	d.
Raw Linseed Oil in pipes	per gallon	0	2	2
" " " in barrels	"	0	2	3
" " " in drums	"	0	2	5
Boiled " " in barrels	"	0	2	5
" " " in drums	"	0	2	8
Turpentine in barrels	"	0	2	8
" in drums	"	0	2	10
Genuine Ground English White Lead, (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)	per ton	29	15	0
Red Lead, Dry	per ton	26	0	0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0	9	0
Stockholm Tar	per barrel	1	12	0

VARNISHES, &c.

	Per gallon. £	s.	d.
Fine Pale Oak Varnish....................	0	8	0
Pale Copal Oak	0	10	6
Superfine Pale Elastic Oak..................	0	12	6
Fine Extra Hard Church Oak	0	10	0
Superfine Hard-drying Oak, for seats of Churches	0	14	6
Fine Elastic Carriage	0	12	9
Superfine Pale Elastic Carriage	0	16	0
Fine Pale Maple	0	10	0
Finest Pale Durable Copal	0	18	6
Extra Pale French Oil.....................	1	1	0
Eggshell Flating Varnish..................	0	18	0
White Pale Enamel	1	4	0
Extra Pale Paper.........................	0	12	0
Best Japan Gold Size	0	10	0
Best Black Japan.........................	0	16	0
Oak and Mahogany Stain	0	9	0
Brunswick Black	0	8	0
Berlin Black	0	16	0
Knotting	0	10	6
French and Brush Polish..................	0	10	0

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

"THE BUILDER" (Published Weekly) is supplied DIRECT from the Office to residents in any part of the United Kingdom at the prepaid rate of 19s. per annum, with delivery by Friday Morning's Post in London and its suburbs.
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TENDERS.

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach us not later than 6 p.m. on Wednesday. [N.B.—We cannot publish Tenders unless authenticated either by the architect or the building owner; and we cannot publish announcements of Tenders accepted unless the amount of the Tender is stated, nor any list in which the lowest Tender is under 100l. unless in some exceptional cases and for special reasons.]

*Denotes accepted. †Denotes provisionally accepted.

ABERDEEN.—Erection of shelter on beach, for the Corporation :—

A. Hall* £470

CLEVEDON.—New sewer, for the Urban District Council :—

J. Coles & Son*.............................. £2,050 13 6

GLYNARTHEN.—For alterations and repairs to the Glynarthen Council schools, for the Cardigan Education Committee. Mr. Geo. Dickens Lewis, County Architect, Aberystwyth :—

Rees Jones £420 0
D. Richards, Brongest, Newcastle Emlyn* 376 16

HAMMERSMITH.—For wood-paving Latimer-road between Bramley-road and North Pole-road. Mr. H. Marr, Surveyor, Town Hall, Hammersmith :—

	£	s.	d.
G. Wimpey & Co.	£8,341	7	6
Acme Flooring & Paving Co., Ltd.	8,237	6	8
J. Mowlem & Co............................	8,151	3	4
A. N. Coles	8,135	1	3
W. Griffiths & Co.	8,129	7	6
Improved Wood Pavement Co., Queen Victoria-street, E.C.*	7,798	5	0

HUGGLESCOTE.—For Council school (accommodation 420 mixed, with handicraft centres attached), for Leicestershire County Council: Education Committee. Mr. Ernest G. Fowler, Architect and Surveyor, County Education Office, Leicester :—

Orton & Co. ... £5,231 6 0
J. C. Kellett & Son 5,175 0 0
Chitham & Co., Ltd. 5,171 0 0
T. Barker & Sons 5,150 0 0
J. Cole & Sons £5,141 17 9
W. Moss & Son 5,125 0 0
E. Fox 5,086 0 0
Haycock Bros. 5,070 0 0
Griffin Bros. 4,997 0 0
F. Sleath, Rothley* ... 4,918 0 0

LONDON.—Erection of bandstand shelter at Mountsfield Park, for the London County Council :—

Rowley Bros.......... £368 0
Stevens & Sons...... 354 0
J. C. Mather......... 350 0
H. Newell 344 0
R. Harding & Son £337 10
F. W. Fletcher, Tooting* 217 0

LONDON.—Heating installation at Southwark Park School, for the London County Council :—

L. Norden £468 0
Boulton&Paul, Ltd. 462 10
J. C. Christie 431 10
Arding & Dyne...... 422 0
Hayward Bros. & Eckstein, Ltd., Union-street, Borough* £378 0

LONDON.—Buildings at Battersea Bridge and Leven-road, Poplar, for storage of sand for the London County Council :—

Rowley Bros. £531
H. L. Holloway......... 515
J. & C. Bowyer 490
A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Earl's Court-road, W.*..................... £420

LONDON.—Cutting back and refronting premises at No. 3, Devonshire-road, and 4, London-road, for the London County Council :—

Name of Tenderer.	No. 4, London-road.	No. 3, Devonshire-road.	Total.
	£	£	£
F. & H. F. Higgs..........	1,357	255	1,612
H. L. Holloway	1,339	240	1,579
T. D. Leng..............	1,061	248	1,309
Markham & Markham	1,109	163	1,272
J. Marsland & Sons, Walworth*	1,065	168	1,233

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.—The following tenders have been accepted by the London County Council :—

Bermondsey—Pages-walk—School Enlargement.

	£	s.	d.
J. Chessum & Sons........................	£4,669	0	0
H. Kent	4,566	0	0
W. Akers & Co., Ltd.	4,553	0	0
Bovis, Ltd.	4,539	0	0
J. Appleby & Sons, Ltd.	4,519	0	0
Friday & Ling	4,478	4	2
E. A. Roome & Co.	4,458	0	0
T. D. Leng	4,443	0	0
H. Groves	4,436	0	0
A. E. Symes	4,297	0	0
W. Smith & Son	4,295	0	0
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd.......................	4,287	0	0
H. L. Holloway, Church-street, Deptford*	4,229	0	0

[Architect's estimate, £4,305.]

Clapham—Cavendish-road—Enlargement of Schools for Elementary and Physically Defective Children.

W. F. Blay, Ltd. ... £3,999
J. Garrett & Son ... 3,634
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd. 3,539
Lole & Co. 3,535
Triggs & Co. 3,533
J. Marsland & Sons 3,477
W. King & Son £3,498
J. McManus 3,370
W. Smith & Son, Eldon Works, Harleyford-road* 3,314

[Architect's estimate, £3,642.]

Clapham—Telferscot-road—Enlargement.

J. Garrett & Son...... £4,015
T. D. Leng 3,920
Trigg & Co. 3,851
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd. 3,798
Lole & Co. 3,775
W. Smith & Son ... £3,725
W. King & Son 3,722
J. McManus, 237, Hammersmith-road*.............. 3,637

[Architect's estimate, £3,821.]

Greenwich—Halstow-road—Enlargement.

W. F. Blay, Ltd. ... £5,799
F. & T. Thorne 5,580
W. King & Son 5,561
W. Mills & Sons 5,429
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd. 5,380
J. Appleby & Sons... 5,338
T. D. Leng 5,281
C. Wall, Ltd. 5,272
W. Lawrence & Son £5,260
Brand, Pettit, & Co. 5,185
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd. 5,166
Thomas & Edge...... 5,078
J. Longley & Co. ... 4,883
H. L. Holloway, Church-street, Deptford* 4,876

[Architect's estimate, £5,121.]

Wandsworth—Hotham-road—Enlargement.

	£	s.	d.
W. F. Blay, Ltd.	£6,247	0	0
Leslie & Co., Ltd.	6,161	0	0
W. E. Blake, Ltd.	6,049	6	11
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd..................	6,049	0	0
Triggs & Co.	5,997	0	0
W. Willett	5,995	0	0
J. Appleby & Sons, Ltd.	5,993	0	0
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd.......................	5,667	0	0
H. L. Holloway	5,660	0	0
Lole & Co.	5,613	15	0
W. King & Son	5,511	0	0
J. Marsland & Sons, York-street, Walworth*	5,479	0	0

[Architect's estimate, £5,651.]

Hackney, S.—County Secondary School, South Hackney—New School for Girls.

	£	s.	d.
Wilson, Lovatt, & Sons, Ltd............	£25,416	11	2
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd.	24,783	0	0
F. & T. Thorne	24,560	0	0
J. Chessum & Sons	24,508	0	0
McCormick & Sons, Ltd.	23,753	0	0
T. D. Leng	23,748	0	0
W. King & Son	23,537	0	0
W. E. Blake, Ltd.	23,006	0	0
Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd. ...	22,971	0	0
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd.	22,944	0	0
Brand, Pettit, & Co.	22,897	0	0
W. Lawrence & Son.......................	22,890	0	0
G. Godson & Sons..........................	22,530	0	0
Rowley Bros.	21,795	0	0
W. Moss & Sons, Ltd......................	21,756	0	0
L. H. & R. Roberts, 144, Lower Clapton-road*............................	21,534	0	0

[Architect's estimate, £22,954.]

For strengthening the floors of the following schools :—

Battersea—Shillington-street.

W. Lawrence & Son £1,172
Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd. 1,158
L. H. & R. Roberts 1,139
W. Akers & Co., Ltd. 1,072
McCormick & Sons, Ltd. 1,049
Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd. 1,020
G. Munday & Sons 964
A. Fairhead & Son... 962
Thomas & Edge......... £951
F. & T. Thorne 950
W. King & Son 950
Galbraith Bros., Ltd. 945
Brand, Pettit, & Co. 939
C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd. 930
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd. 920
Triggs & Co., 92, The Chase, Clapham* ... 692

Bow and Bromley—Roman-road.

G. Munday & Sons £1,385
L. H. & R. Roberts 1,382
A. Fairhead & Son 1,380
Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd. 1,367
Thomas & Edge...... 1,364
Galbraith Bros., Ltd. 1,358
C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd. 1,349
W. Lawrence & Son 1,342
Triggs & Co............ £1,297
W. Akers & Co., Ltd. 1,295
Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd. 1,249
Brand, Pettit, & Co. 1,175
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd. 1,100
McCormick & Sons, Ltd. 1,097
F. & T. Thorne, Isle of Dogs* 1,080

Camberwell, N.—Gloucester-road.

W. King & Son £1,054
Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd. 993
L. H. & R. Roberts 980
W. Lawrence & Son 943
Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd. 928
G. Munday & Sons ... 911
A. Fairhead & Son... 910
Triggs & Co............ 899
Thomas & Edge 893
Galbraith Bros., Ltd. £886
F. & T. Thorne 879
C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd. 873
Brand, Pettit, & Co. 865
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd. 850
W. Downs 848
W. Akers & Co., Ltd. 823
McCormick & Sons, Ltd., Northampton-street, Essex-road* 799

Holborn—Princeton-street.

Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd. £675
G. Munday & Son...... 639
A. Fairhead & Son ... 637
Thomas & Edge......... 620
Galbraith Bros., Ltd. 615
C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd. 610
W. Akers & Co., Ltd. 597
Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd. 590
Triggs & Co. £584
W. Lawrence & Son... 582
L. H. & R. Roberts ... 562
W. King & Son 550
Brand, Pettit, & Co.... 549
W. Downs 545
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd. 494
McCormick & Sons, Ltd. 488
F. & T. Thorne, Isle of Dogs* 470

Islington, N.—The Whittington.

Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd. £677
G. Munday & Sons ... 625
A. Fairhead & Son ... 624
Thomas & Edge 612
Galbraith Bros., Ltd. 610
F. & T. Thorne 603
Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd. 597
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd... 597
W. Akers & Co., Ltd. £595
L. H. & R. Roberts ... 590
W. Lawrence & Son .. 584
C.P. Roberts & Co., Ltd. 574
Triggs & Co. 563
Brand, Pettit, & Co... 548
W. Downs 528
McCormick & Sons, Ltd., Northampton-street, Essex-road* 497

Poplar—Bromley Hall-road.

Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd. £1,330
W. Lawrence & Son 1,289
G. Munday & Sons 1,271
A. Fairhead & Son... 1,270
L. H. & R. Roberts 1,263
Thomas & Edge 1,259
Galbraith Bros., Ltd. 1,250
C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd........................ 1,242
Triggs & Co. £1,230
Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd. 1,197
Brand, Pettit, & Co. 1,093
W. Akers & Co., Ltd. 1,025
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd. 890
McCormick & Sons, Ltd. 880
F. & T. Thorne, Isle of Dogs* 867

Stepney—Ben Jonson.

Triggs & Co............ £1,840
Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd. 1,800
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd. 1,800
Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd. 1,790
L. H. & R. Roberts 1,763
W. Lawrence & Son 1,739
W. Akers & Co., Ltd. 1,630
G. Munday & Sons 1,568
Thomas & Edge £1,548
Galbraith Bros., Ltd. 1,541
Brand, Pettit, & Co. 1,530
McCormick & Sons, Ltd......................... 1,405
C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd. 1,473
A. Fairhead & Son .. 1,445
F. & T. Thorne, Isle of Dogs*.............. 1,408

Wandsworth—Garratt-lane.

Triggs & Co. £510
Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd. 480
Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd. 476
W. Lawrence & Son 452
L. H. & R. Roberts ... 439
W. Akers & Co., Ltd. 435
A. Fairhead & Son ... 420
G. Munday & Sons ... 417
F. & T. Thorne £414
Thomas & Edge......... 407
Galbraith Bros., Ltd. 405
C.P. Roberts & Co., Ltd. 398
Brand, Pettit, & Co... 395
McCormick & Sons, Ltd. 390
W. King & Sons......... 385
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd., Upper Norwood...... 335

FOOTS CRAY.—For erection of new Council Offices. Mr. W. A. Farnham, Surveyor, Urban District Council Offices, Foots Cray :—

—	Building. £ d. s.	Heating scheme A. £ s. d.	Heating scheme B. £ s. d.	Substitution of American white wood for deal internal joinery ground and first floors. £ s. d.
W. F. Blay, Ltd.	2,127 0 0	63 0 0	125 0 0	48 0 0
F. M. Brightling	1,918 0 0*	60 0 0	120 0 0*	5 0 0*
J. W. Ellingham	1,996 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	200 0 0
A. Morris Fenn	2,180 0 0	68 6 0	128 0 0	50 0 0
Friday & Ling	2,080 0 0	60 0 0	119 10 0	79 0 0
Lavington, Ltd. (a)	2,197 0 0	62 16 0	125 0 0	—
Myall Bros. (a)	1,920 16 6	61 6 0	121 0 0	—
Skinner & Son	2,379 0 0	63 0 0	125 0 0	66 0 0
Smith & Sons (a)	2,160 0 0	60 0 0	125 0 0	—
Somerford & Son	2,099 0 0	59 0 0	116 0 0	46 0 0
Thomas & Edge.........	2,037 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	100 0 0
J. Vaughan	2,201 1 9	64 0 0	127 18 0	15 0 0
G. E. Wallis & Sons (a)	2,377 0 0	63 0 0	125 10 0	—
Webster & Son.........	1,993 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	20 0 0

(a) Tender Informal.

Wandsworth—Furzedown Training College and Hostels—For Installing Heating Apparatus, Hot-water Supplies, and Cooking Apparatus.

Palowkar & Sons	£4,800	E. Deane & Beal, Ltd.	£3,595
J. C. Christie	4,400	W. G. Cannon & Sons, Ltd.	3,498
Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd.	4,199	Yetton & Brockett	3,470
G. & E. Bradley	3,925	J. Cormack & Sons, Ltd.	3,435
C. P. Kinnell & Co., Ltd.	3,775	H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster*	3,374
Cannon & Hefford	3,698		
J. & F. May	3,659		

Paddington—Structural Alterations at Beethoven-street School—(a) Adapting Science-room for Cookery and Laundry Centre, etc.

Payne Bros.	£775 0 0
Marchant, Hirst, & Co.	512 0 0
W. Silk & Sons	496 0 0
W. R. & A. Hide	495 15 0
A. & F. Polden	495 0 0
Stevens & Sons, 67, Crouch-hill*	467 10 0
G. Godson & Sons	467 0 0

(b) *Iron Staircase.*

D. King & Sons	186 0 0
Safety Tread Syndicate	159 5 0
Pierson & Co.	139 5 0
Carron Co.	143 17 6
Hawkins & Baxter	125 0 0
Wilmer & Sons	99 4 0
Cadogan Iron Works, Lots-road, Chelsea*	90 0 0

Bethnal Green, N.E.—Bonner-street—Heating.

Palowkar & Sons	£936 0	Hayward Bros. & Eckstein, Ltd.	£730 0
Musgrave & Co., Ltd.	883 0	Yetton & Brockett, Ltd.	720 0
J. C. Christie	801 10	J. & F. May	719 0
J. W. Smith, Gray, & Co., Ltd.	772 10	W. Watkin & Son, 313, High-road, Wood Green*	652 0
E. Deane & Beal, Ltd.	760 0		
Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd.	750 0		

Deptford—Canterbury-road—Heating.

Palowkar & Sons	£385 0
Yetton & Brockett, Ltd.	284 0
Senecal & Co.	275 0
W. Watkin & Son	266 10
Thames Bank (Blackfriars) Iron Co., Ltd.	248 0
Cannon & Hefford	247 15
W. G. Cannon & Son, Ltd.	236 0
Strode & Co., Ltd., 48, Osnaburgh-street*	233 0

Hackney, N.—Rookwood-road Site—Pavilion and Net Ball Court.

McCormick & Sons, Ltd.	£440 0	G. Keetch	£349 0
C. R. Price	430 0	W. Silk & Son	343 5
Stevens & Sons	294 0	H. Newell	342 0
C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd.	280 0	J. Willmot & Sons	338 0
Brand, Pettit, & Co.	372 0	Randall & Ball	336 0
W. Shurmur & Sons, Ltd.	351 0	J. C. Mather	330 0
		F. Bull, 51, Old Hill-street, Upper Clapton*	323 10

MARLOW.—For building a house at Woodend, Marlow, for Mr. R. L. Escombe. Mr. J. Gordon Allen, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 13, Holmdale-road, West Hampstead, N.W.:—

W. & T. Sellman, Marlow* (no electric light wiring) £900

NEWCASTLE.—For St. Barnabas Vicarage, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. A. B. Plummer, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Diocesan Surveyor, Newcastle:—

Elliott Bros.	£1,875 0 0
J. L. Miller	1,834 0 0
J. Horn	1,813 9 6
E. Weatherley	1,798 0 0
Middlemiss Bros., Newcastle*	1,723 18 11

NEWCASTLE.—For St. Paul's Parochial Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. A. B. Plummer, F.R.I.B.A., Diocesan Architect, Newcastle:—

S. Easten, Ltd.	£2,630 0 0
W. T. Weir	2,514 4 10
J. & W. Lowry	2,516 0 0
Elliott Bros.	2,440 0 0
Middlemiss Bros.	2,413 0 0
J. Jackson & Sons	2,398 0 0
G. H. Mauchlen, Newcastle*	2,325 0 0

NORTH SHIELDS.—For the Borough of Tynemouth Y.M.C.A., North Shields. Mr. Arthur B. Plummer, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Tynemouth and Newcastle. First contract:—

H. D. Burton, North Shields* (lowest), with additions £3,241 15s. 2d.

PLYMOUTH.—For making up Bickham Park-road and Thornbury Park-avenue, for the Town Council:—

T. Doney,* Bickham Park-road, £714 5s. 11d.; Thornbury Park-avenue, £650 11s. 7d.

RICHMOND.—For alterations and additions to the premises known as the White Hart, Hill-street, Richmond, for Farrow's Bank, Ltd., in accordance with the specification and drawings prepared by Mr. G. Reginald Farrow, A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Sydney R. Turner, architects, Amberley House, Norfolk-street, Strand:—

J. H. Jenkins & Co.	£565	Speechley & Smith, Richmond‡	£368
Robersons, Ltd.	438		
A. Newman, Ltd.	377		

[Architects' estimate, £370.]
[‡ Accepted subject to revisions.]

ST. ALBANS.—For the erection of a new County Council school (Fleetville proposed County Council Infants' School), for the Herts County Council:—

Peppiatt & Cooper	£2,273 18 1	Hackaley Bros.	£1,862 14 6
Blow & Peters	2,120 14 5	Ekins & Co.	1,790 0 0
C. B. King, Ltd.	2,109 7 3	Brown & Son	1,788 9 7
T. Bow	1,894 0 0	Henson & Son, Welling-borough‡	1,728 18 4
Miskin & Son	1,883 0 0		

[‡ Recommended for acceptance.]

SILEBY.—For Council school enlargement, for Leicestershire County Council Education Committee. Mr. Ernest G. Fowler, Architect and Surveyor, County Education Office, Leicester:—

F. Oldershaw	£1,916 17 0	J. C. Kellett & Son	£1,790 0 0
Chitham & Co.	1,915 0 0	E. Fox, Leicester*	1,789 0 0
J. Cole & Sons	1,890 17 6		
Haycock Bros.	1,865 0 0		
F. Sleath	1,848 0 0		

SOUTHEND.—Fixing of tiling at Baths, Pier-hill, for the Corporation:—

H. Carter & Co., Poole* £435

SOUTHEND.—For seventeen slipper-baths at Pier-hill Baths, for the Corporation:—

Adamses & Co., Scotswood-on-Tyne* £117

STOCKPORT.—For concrete floors and granolithic steps, etc., at the Hospital, for the Board of Guardians:—

Homan & Rodgers, Manchester* £305

SUNNINGHILL.—Widening of Cheapside Bridge, for the Berks County Council:—

E. C. Hughes, Wokingham* £292

THORNABY-ON-TEES.—Paving, for the Corporation:—

Durex Dustless Roads, Ltd.* £4,926 10 10

TWICKENHAM.—For Baptist Church. Messrs. Ingall, Bridgwater, & Porter, architects and surveyors, 3, Temple-row West, Birmingham:—

T. J. Meeson	£4,980	S. N. Soole & Son	£4,336
J. C. Mather	4,555	Dorey & Co., Ltd.	4,346
R. Schooley & Son	4,395	G. Godson & Sons‡	4,340
Speechley & Smith	4,395		

[‡ Amended estimate accepted.]

WESTMINSTER.—Repairs and decorative works at Canal-buildings and disinfecting station, for the City Council:—

T. W. Haylock	£310	J. R. Sims	£279
Wright & Son	308	Styles & Son	38
T. Coulthard	290	Burton Bros.*	35

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